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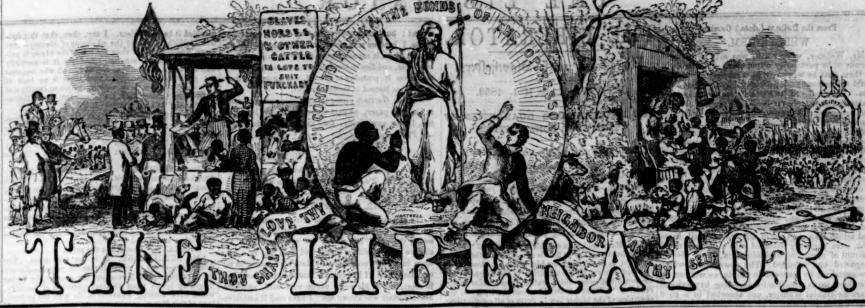
r, entitled ' Fa-

Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN if payment be made in advance. nittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

ted, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. directisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, onlysnia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aud to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancial mittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts DANKY, VIL :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNOND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and PRINCEL PHILLIPS.
OF In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

stien are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their ascent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

LAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

f preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ARIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 9.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1154.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

he following 'elegant extracts' are taken from an Graham's Magazine, from the pen of the ogbisher and editor of that journal, which, for oure, should find its patrons exclusively among the geriers and slave-dealers of the South :-

a popular rage for any thing is a very good of its worthlessness; and when the book erage occupied with prurient French novels, and dissertations upon negro carousals, and anical eulogies of blasphen ous psalm-singing, at to the exclusion of the Bible, and healthy what works, we need scarcely stop to prove the devil is having a pretty good time of it as the sons of men :—such taste is false and

the midden hurrah which bursts from the to of the many over the 'Cabin literature, I no certainty that Milton, Shakspeare, By worth, Scott, and Cooper, are in immidanger of being burned by the hands of the hands an Afri-

inho is a pretty good gold-digger, just now-Would not have a slave to till their ground,"

se im pretty severely in the press-room. We of booksellers groan under the weight of s week done up in covers! What a dose a had and are having! The population of the gone a wool-gathering! Our 'Helots West' are apparently at a premium with blishers just now; and we have Northern the as anxious to make money of them, as the done away with. We cannot tolerate ne-

The first of these works is Uncle Tom's Cabin as a certain feminine vivacity of style which for giving the lady the pas, call her up first ramination. Regarding the success of the n'-the exaggerated success, we believey of the merits, which are not sufficient cause

erv of this sort-we are abolitionists on

The reception of the 'Cabin' in England was enial—it was so pleasant to pray for that ate, Jonathan! The Times, and a few other lorgans, saw the thing in all its bearings, very blant opinion of it. But, in a tal way, Lord Carlisle-our r. Lord Morpeth-and the moralists, had the age of these cosmopolite critics, as far as coming out in favor of anything of Cabin. The N. Y. Post, and kindred s, certainly helped to sell their thousands; a Earl of Carlisle sold his ten thousands. a once any sort of book is talked of, for any ce, and so circs acquiret cundo—it gathers cos, like a rolling snowball in the Oberland. desmachinery of the whole business would precured nearly as great a notoriety for any thoroughly spiced with horrors.

book is vastly overrated, and will soon level.

It is clamsily constructed, artificial.

The plot is feeble; it is magand tacked together in a very unworkman-magand tacked together in a very unworkman-way. But after doing justice to the ni and earnestness of the work, we are still My to think it has not power enough to cause much mischef as some have supposed.

laleed, were Mrs. Stowe's book ten times more larings and forcible than it is, the existing a fit is community, and its growing tendenpolitical or otherwise—would neutralize it. s to look for any more exasperations f slavery, or to think it can ever be done by vituperation or the high hand. The n saving that, as a means of

Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin is a bad book, constructed, badly timed, and made up but there is such a thing as blood-gained for nefarious doings! The re distortion of facts—a stupendous d therefore we cannot admit its merits, its mab of admirers. Uncle Tom has served it has made excitement and moneyat be excused from falling down and or so false and mean a thing. We feel it unetterable contempt and scorn for the so of liberty people. We ask no terms impudent veriters or their speculating for their veration is money.'agitators have abandoned Blo are just now bestride a new hobby love of black folks, in fashionable nov el ceases to be cut into garments for a of Africa, but they are most intolera-ed with ink—on the principle, we sup-

re taken up the 'Cabin literature' for of saying frankly what we turns usiness—for it is a business, and noth frankly what we think of We have spoken temperately and criti-te books, indignantly and perhaps warm-pirit which pervades them, and we say, y of emphasis, that we despise the whole the spirit which dictated them is false. the spirit which dictated them is false. In altogether speculations in patriotism—a of dollars and cents, not of slavery or libelies whole literary atmosphere has believed with thom—they are corrupt altohad manipulations. As the persons who is on this negro crusade into the domain is, have palms with an infernal itch for they would fire the whole republic, if they trake the gens and precious stones from and though anxious to be regarded as the chief concern is about the states. It is an exploder worthy of all bonor, who amble upon a truth which they would not for shillings. For the present, we are in this subject. We hope we are done for expression.

for opening my eyes to the perils surrounding a woman who believes herself sufficient unto herself; worse than that in which it may lawfully be avoided.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND CHIEF JUSTICE DENMAN ON UNCLE TOM. his career.'

of a so-called 'work of fiction'!' When, before, were so many pens employed to refute the 'wild and unreal pictures,' the 'monstrous exaggerations,' the 'abonimable libels,' to repel the 'calumny and insult' of a novel! But the fact is, that Mrs. Stowe has told the truth fearlessly; and therefore is she not only answered, but answered wrathfully,' &c.

He then quotes an angry article from the New Orleans weekly Picayme, of August 30, 1852, which accuses Mrs. Stowe, and all those who aid her efforts, or even give credit to her statements, of 'heartless cruelty, shampless falsehood, and of your noble work; but I wish to bear witness

He then quotes an angry article from the New Orleans weekly Picapane, of August 30, 1852 exhich accuses Mrs. Stowe, and all those who aid her efforts, or even give credit to her statements, of 'heartless cruelty, shameless falsehood, and gross capidity,' and adds, that 'similar testimony is borne to the character of a large proportion of the northerners by 'Aunt Phillis's Cabin,' another of the answers to 'Uncle Tom.'? 'Now,' continues the author of the Logic, 'supposing this to be true, or half true, it follows that, in about half of the United States, there are very many persons mercenary, unjust, reckless, passionate, cruel, and merciless; and we are naturally led to inquire, which of the qualities render the persons in which they are displayed fit to have uncontrolled poncer over their fellow-men! And if it be established that in the northern states, there is a considerable proportion of persons unfit to be trusted with uncontrolled poncer, what warrant have we that it is not the same in the south! What reason have we to believe that the southerners are universally mild, humane, conscientious, and considerate! We cannot find a reason in the difference of race; nor expectant difference of character. Where, then, we find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any reason to trust the 'Southerns,' while distrusting the 'Northerns,' unless, indeed, we are find any

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

We publish an extract which we have been allowed to make from a letter from a lady's friend to her sister at the North. The views she expresses concerning the above widely circulated book we believe to be the genuine sentiment of the Southern ladies in regard to the influence of the work, and the false mission of its author:

'You ask for my opinion of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

But the intrinsic character itself of the system is irredeemably bad. The 'ris medicatric of nature,' so frequently invoked by the Carolinian, as correcting 'the insufficiencies of legislation in regard to the welfare of slaves,' is mere nonsense, after what we have seen and read of the peculiar institution. He had better said that 'the law of the slave-system comes in to correct nature—that is, after the fashion of a slave-holder's correction—to trample upon it, and crush it.'

Southern ladies in regard to the influence of the work, and the false mission of its author:

'You ask for my opinion of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. I will give it to you with much pleasure.

'I do not like this said Harriet, for she has proved herself false to her womanly mission—a stirrer up of strife, rather than a 'peace maker;' deficient in the delicacy and purity of a woman, inasmuch as she has painted from her own libidinous imagination, scenes which no modest woman result experience. I know her to have given and delares the system to be of God, and regards it proved herself false to her womanly mission—a stirrer up of strife, rather than a 'peace maker;' deficient in the delicacy and purky of a woman, inasmuch as she has painted from her own libidinous imagination, scenes which no modest woman could conceive of. I know her to have given an awfully wicked and false representation of the South and its institutions.

If she wrote for money, she has gained her object; and like the hypocrites referred to by the Messiah, she also has her reward. If she wants to obtain the passing applause of the multitude, thirsting for stimulants, however deadly the draught may prove, she has gained this fast flitting flattery. If she wrote for the reprobation of every truth—wooting, right—minded person, who from personal observation and knowledge, or by their sincere and earnest inquiries into the truth, has attained the true knowledge, she will be ere long overwhelmed with this compensation.

'The truth is, dear M., the work is a powerfult coarse, vulgar, overwrought, deliberate misstatement—a tissue of wickedy, wilful lies, from begining to end. The woman has unsexed herself. I for one hold her in even greater detestation than Abby Kelly or Abby Folsom, inasmuch as she has more and a higher order of talents entrusted to her keeping.

'The reading of her work has had one good effect on my mind—it has given me a horror for what we call clear, strong-minded women. Before, I was somewhat inclined to sympathize with some of the supposed wrongs of women—to advocate for a little more freedom for them, &c.; but I would promise to 'obey' now more loudly, were we to be married over again. I think, when I look back, every evil act of my life had its origin in false pride—independence of spirit—and I thank the man Harriet or pening my eyes to the perils surrounding a worsa that has he has her reference in England. Indeed, it must be so, as long is a position in which evil is legally inertiable, is sone of the more effectually when the reference of the reconstitution of society, as it is to conten

for opening my eyes to the perils surrounding a woman who believes herself sufficient unto herself; I thank the man Harriet for making more of a true woman of me—for creating in me a greater distasts for the appearance of the untrue and false.'

SELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. that improvement. If a man be 'not straitened in himself,' the law of the land does not straiten him, nor does any impassable barrier narrow up his career.'

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY AND CHIEF
JUSTICE DENMAN ON UNCLE TOM.

The last number of the North British Review contains an article on American slavery and Uncle
Tom's Cabin, which we have just ascertained to
have been written by Richard Whately, Archbishop
of Dublin, and author of the popular work on
logic, which generally bears his name. After
premising that ordinary eritism has no place
with 'the book of two hemispheres,' and paying
the highest tribute of admiration to the genius of
the 'noble woman' who produced it, the distinguished reviewer notices one mark of originality
which had escaped us. He says that Uncle Tom
is almost the only work of fiction, bad or good, in
the English language, 'destitute of that which is
the ordinary resource of writers of fiction—the adventures of two lovers,'—with the well-known exception of Robinson Crusoe.

The Archbishop denies the truth of the charges
of partisanship and unworthy motive which have
been so liberally urged against Mrs. Stowe, and
praises the fairness of her statements. 'The
power of the book,' he srys,' lies in its bruth,
directed to the consciences of men, and accordingly we find that the consciences of men are dealing
with it as truth. And perhaps it is in its being an
appeal to conscience, and in its being responded to
as such, that the book stands out from the class to
which it nominally belongs. When did an army
of journalists, and pamphleteers, in
fact, all the legal organs of society, over before so
set themselves in battle array to oppose the truth
of a so-called 'work of fiction'! When, before,
were so many pens employed to refute the 'wild
and unreal pictures,' the 'monstrous exaggera-

But the intrinsic character itself of the system is irredeemably bad. The 'vis medicatrix of nature,' Through cities, states, through empires black with shade, and continents of sand, would turn his view

'I believe that few will think with his lordship, that your characters are borrowed from any other novelist. He admits, indeed, that one is original. If the reader exclaim with astonishment, 'What! only one!' I am disposed to answer, 'No, not one.' Not only Topsy, but Eliza Harris, who incurs every pain and danger to save the child from slavery, and the hapless parent, who plunges both her infant and herself in the deep waters, to escape that fate worse than death, and the agonies of Uncle Tom and his heroic patience—all are mere conies, but faithful ones, of the great original,

tion generally. It is addressed-

TO MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Madau,—We, the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Belfast, in the North of Ireland, desire to testify to you our high appreciation of your labors in the cause of outraged humanity. No words, however, at our command, can adequately express our admiration of the authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'—an admiration which we share in common with all in these lands, without distinction of sect or party. Your work is known and estace.

for the slave has received strenger and courage to come forward, and to pour into the ear of the civilized world the groans of more than three millions of human beings denuded of their dearest rights, and helplessly exposed to the worst passions of more whom American law invested with a power dangerous alike to themselves and to their victims. We understand, to some extent, the discouragement in your way, and therefore honor all the more the deep-toned and lofty principle which has enabled you to brave the hostility not only of the Southern slave-owners, but of those ministers of religion who would force the Word of God, which proclaims 'liberty to the captive,' to sanction a man's holding his fellow-men in bondage. Permit us, in a discharge of what we believe a solemn duty, to declare, through you, the pain it gives to Christians on this side of the Atlantic, to find that men distinguished as scholars, and by the place which they hold in the Church of God, who might have been supposed to have drunk deeply into the spirit of the Savior's loving-kindness, should lend the lock of the Christians of this industries of the Savior's loving-kindness, should lend the lock of the Atlantic and the control of the daughter of my people' is so horrible, so sad—such a dishonor to Christ and his cause.

But, again, when I see that a spirit above me is issuing this feeble work book—choosing the weak things of this world to confound the mighty—then I have hope. Why has He given it this success, unless He means some mercy to the cause!—

Please to say to those Christian friends who have sent me the invitation in your letter, that I gladly accept it—though, when I get there, I fear that see, and now I am in feeble health—worn and weature, the first of the Savior's loving-kindness, should lend the facts and documents which confirm the story truth darker and sadder, and more painful to write, than the fiction was. I shall call heaven done here! Alas! that I should do it. Should god spare my life till April, I trus* to mingle the ch

Nilus or Ganges, with its wasteful tide
Through cities, states, through empires black with shade,
And continents of sand, would turn his view
To mark the windings of a scanty rill
That murmurs at his feet?'

'Still less should I have reckoned the present a
fit occasion for eulogising the works of writers who
are working hard for the maintenance of slavery.

'I believe that few will think with his lordship,
that your characters are borrowed from any other and weak with want and ton, snocks at he door, will fearlessly 'take him in,' at the command of one to whom both Congress and its servants must yet give an account. Noble-minded men and women, of whatever class or name, accept our Christian salutation. We love you 'for the truth's sake which dwelleth in you,' and attests itself in corresponding works. Your holy fortitude in these lands is the theme of universal commendation. The peril ry, and the hapless parent, who plunges both her infant and herself in the deep waters, to escape that fate worse than death, and the agonies of Uncle Tom and his heroic patience—all are mere copies, but faithful ones, of the great original, Nature.

'Perhaps it is wrong to ascribe the importance I do to the efforts of pro-slavery writers, but I cannot record without deep and bitter grief, a grief proportioned to my respect for their general great merits, my disappointment at the line they have so unexpectedly taken, and think of the remorse they themselves would feel if they should be the means the term of universal commendation. The peril in which you obey God rather than men, we know to be great; nevertheless, be of good comfort, the end draweth nigh.' Though at the risk of reputation, of property, and even of life itself, when you hear the bay of the bloodhound, so characteristic of slavery, and observe the approach of men equally bloody and brutal, remember what you owe to the God of mercy, and shut not your heart against the cry of the desolate. We would remark, in conclusion, that we rejoice in you as a fellow-laborer in the vindication of human rights. We are thankful that the iniquity of a system, the proportioned to my respect for their general great marits, my disappointment at the line they have so unexpectedly taken, and think of the remors they themselves would feel if they should be the means of prolonging the life of slavery one hour. That is single hour might give birth to thousands of slaves who might have been born free, and condemn them to a life of enforced labor and degradation, and the death of 'Uncle Tom.'

One of the most extraordinary topics on which English writers have chosen to dilute, is the difficulty which American slaveholders would encounter in the attempt to emancipate the men and women whom they now hold in bondage—as if these difficulties were the result of discoveries made in London, and had wholly escaped notice where they are most known—as if it were necessary to dissuade the miser from parting with his money, or find reasons for convincing the usurpret that he ought not to lay down his power. Of all the many thousand English who have risen from the perusal of 'Uncle Tom,' with the fervent hope that it may speedily effect the extinction of slavery, not one believes that it can be effected—few that it may speedily effect the extinction of slavery, not one believes that it can be effected—few that it may speedily effect the extinction of slavery, not one believes that it can be effected—few think it ought to be attempted—without the surpreme authority of the United States.

The great obstacle to its abolition lies in the fact, that it has so long existed, and been tolerated. It has now sufficiently lost its hold upon our habits to be estimated at its real worth, and that is so plainly revealed to us by your sober and truthful delineation, that we cannot in conscience suppress our sincere convictions and honest wishes. I trust all barriers will ere long be carried by those great powers which command my warmest admiration, while their employment engages my most cordial respect and reverence.

Nice, Dec. I, 1852.

DENMAN.

Prom the Belfast 'Banner of Ulster.'

ADDRESS TO MRS. H. B.

From the Belfast 'Banner of Ulster.'

ADDRESS TO MRS. H. B. STOWE.

The following address from the Committee of the Belfast Anti-Slavery Society to Mrs. Stowe, authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has been sent forward for presentation to that lady. The sentiments expressed in this document will, we doubt not, be responded to by the advocates of negro emancipa-

LETTER FROM MRS. STOWE.

The following letter from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe to Dr. Wardlaw, dated Dec. 4, 1852, was read at the Second Annual Meeting of the Glasgow Female New Association for the abolition of sla

Dear Sir:—I was most deeply and gratefully touched by your kind letter, and by its certainly very unexpected contents. That Christian hearts in good old Scotand should turn so warmly towards me, seems to me like a dream; yet it is no less a most pleusant one. For myself, I can claim no merit in that work which has been the cause of common with all in these lands, without distinction of sect or party. Your work is known and esteemed in the Palace of our beloved Sovereign, who is not more illustrious by the Throne which she occupies as the daughter of a race of Kings, than by the virtues which adorn her character; and it is also the companion of the peasant in his mud-walled cottage. Inheriting a name peculiarly honored, it is your distinguished happiness to hand it down to posterity more honored still.

We greatly rejoice that, in the good Providence of Him who has 'made of one blood all the nations of the earth,' one so peculiarly qualified to plead for the slave has received strength and courage to come forward, and to pour into the ear of the civilized world the groans of more than three millions of much of my time pressed down with a heavy sudness, 'for the hurt of the daughter of my people' is so horrible, so sad—such a dishonor to Christ

ry: truth darker and sadder, and more painful to write, than the fiction was. I shall call heaven the have been supposed to have drunk deeply into the spirit of the Savior's loving-kindness, should lend their high influence to perpetuate and extend a system of such flagrant injustice, one even rendering it penal for slaves to be taught to read the Word of God,—thus, so far as in their power, blighting their prospects for eternity; and of those ecclesiastical bodies that recognize the manstealer and his coadjutors as brethren and Christians, we cannot but speak in terms of strong reprehension. We feel such conduct to be the betrayal of a most important trust—a defiling of the 'temple of God'—which, if they repent not, must issue in an awful retribution. Permit us likewise to express our cordial sympathy with those Churches of America that have protested against slavery, and resolved to admit no slaveholder to their communium. We have a pretty accurate knowledge of their real position and difficulties, and beg to tender them, through you, the assurance of our high extern and warm approbation. The testimony which they have thus left against surrounding time indicated the consider as honorable to them, in their circumstances, as that which at the Diet of Spiers immortalized so descredly its promoters. They are 'the blessing in the cluster,' on account of which the Lord saith, 'Destroy it not.' May they become the 'leaven' which, though little, shall penetrate to boligation to 'do justly and love mercy,' in order to be approved as the followers of the Lamb; nor can we help avowing our deep conviction that, had the other Transatlantic Churches followed the example thus nobly set them, alsvery would long ere now have ceased to be the peculiar blot upon Christianity in America.

served the cause of American Slavery better than any Speech elicited by the Duchess's memorial.

Meantime, Uncle Tom shines in every feuilchon, rests on every center-table, and faces the foot-lights of every stage. The despots and feudal robbers are soothed and gratified by the contemplation of a form of injustice and oppression more flagrant and shameless than their own. The ourriers and gamins of Paris, chafing under the sense of their own enslavement and degradation, crowd the theatres to marvel at the spectacle of a man bidding at a slave auction for his own wife or daughter against the coarse and tipsy ruffian who has fixed lecherous eyes upon her, and to whose unbridled will the law of the land inexorably consigns her, in case he bids a dollar more for her than will (or can) be given by the competitor who has been moved by the husband's wee to bid in his behalf. 'If this is Democracy,' say the gamins dubiously, 'the despotism of our head burglar is not so bad after all; if this is Republican purity, our Emperor's lewdand shameless Court is relatively decent. Foul as it is, it has never yet resorted to legal constraint or outright violence in pursuit of licentious gratification.'

There can be no doubt that not merely the American name, but the cause of Human Freedom has temporarily suffered in Europe by the exposures of Mrs. Stowe's book. If it were understood there that our most fauntically slave-holding State (South Carolina) was likewise the most unanimously and intensely 'Democratic,' according to our blinding party designations, the marvel and the revulsion might be still greater. But 'this sickness is not unto death.' The freedom of investigation and discussion which true Democracy affirms, but which Slavery systematically subverts, will yet dissolve the monstrous fabric of injustice and inevitable vice whereupon 'our Southern brothren' insist on reposing. In spite of our drugged Pulpit, fettered Press and debauched Politics, Slavery shall yet silently melt away in the sunshine of Christian Truth an

Meantime, the device of counteracting the unto-

Meantime, the device of counteracting the untoward effect of 'Uncle Tom' in European conceptions of America are alike numerous and futile. The latest that has attracted our notice originates with a Virginian, 'ardent [for office] as a Southern sun can make him,' who patriotically suggests that President Pierce should fill all the Foreign Embassies of any consequence with Southerners, to enable them to counteract officially and efficiently, the baleful influence of Mrs. Stowe's work.

We do not feel sure that this prescription, if administered, would prove efficacious. 'Punch,' we remember, in the time of the potato rot, when Prince Albert distributed gratuitously among the poor a pamphlet showing how the disease might be resisted if not wholly counteracted, suggested that, in view of the actual needs of the peaanutry, it would seem advisable to distribute potatoes rather than pamphlets. In the same spirit, we could suggest that sending over slaveholders, even though they were once French Jacobins, as Embassadors to convince Europe that slavery is an eminently humane, hencefert and love diffusing institution, will not be were once French Jacobins, as Embassadors to convince Europe that slavery is an eminently humane, beneficent and joy-diffusing institution, will not be exactly the thing. There is a sound principle of law which says, 'Secondary evidence is not admissible where the primary is within reach: 'and though blacks are not permitted to testify at the South in any case where whites are interested, there is no such rule known in Europe. We would urge, then, that if it be desirable to adduce before Europe, Southern testimony versus Uncle Tom, the proper witnesses to send there would be the slaves themselves. That Mr. Soulé, Mr. Venable, Gov. Cobb, Mr. Guthrie, and such other slave-holders as Gen. Pierce may send out as embassable, Goy. Cobb, Mr. Gutbrie, and such other slave-holders as Gen. Pierce may send out as embassa-dors, will assure Europe that slavery is a mild, benignant, moral, humanizing institution, is a mat-ter of course; as also that Europe will be too po-lite to contradict them; but if an impression on the public scutiment of the old world is aimed at, let Cuffee and Dinah, Sambo and Phillis, Pompey and Dandy Jim be sent out as witnesses. If they, being released from all constraint or undue influbeing released from all constraint or undue influ-ence, shall say that they like to be fed, lodged, worked, flogged, hunted and sold according to the laws of Carolina and Mississippi, Europe will be very likely to believe them; but so long as the South shall keep them gagged at home, and send Soulé & Co. to testify in their stead, we suspect that the evidence will not go a great way toward removing the impression produced by Mrs. Stowe's book.

Uncle Tom in Russia.—A correspondent of the ondon Daily News writes from Moscow as fol-

'The celebrated 'Uncle Tom,' that remarkable

'The celebrated 'Uncle Tom,' that remarkable negro who has already encountered so many strange adventures, continues his course through the world. In Russia he is becoming known through the medium of a very negligent translation of Mrs. Stowe's book, and enjoys a great reputation. The police do not interfere, although the circulation of the work remains as yet unauthorized. In Russia, you are aware, enfranchisement is the order of the day; perhaps this has somewhat to do with the non-interference of the officials.

'As soon as the first copies of the work arrived, there were so few of them that they made the tour of the town, being let out to hire for two hours at a time, and thus passing from one hand to another of the Muscovite aristocraey. Trusty servants were sent from house to house with them wrapped up in silk, or batiste, with as much care as a newborn infant, and hidden in a little portfolio. Today thousands of 'Uncle Toms' circulate in the capital, and I am informed that a very distinguished man is at this moment engaged upon a good Russian translation.'

Uncle Tom in Italy. Two Italian editions have been printed at Turin, and one of the daily papers is republishing it in Italian, by chapters, day by day, following the example of the Paris press. No other American book, probably no modern volume in the English tongue, has attracted so much attention on the Continent. Every body reads, cries over, and praises: ver, and praises it.

The Uncle Tom excitement in Paris appears to have just begun. Musard has composed a Schottisch called Uncle Tom; Marx has published a quadrille, also called Uncle Tom; and M. Michelet announces a 'Pensee Fugitive,' entitled Eva; Liquorice is now called 'Uncle Tom candy'; and a new play, founded on the story, has been produced at the Ambigu. Uncle Tom is a secondary character. He does not die in the piece, but gets off with a bastinado. The chief in terrest is centred in Eliza. The scenery is exceedingly splendid. The escape upon the floating ice, and the ravine in which the denouement is worked out, have never been surpassed in any Paris theatre. The play will run a hundred nights, 'easily. The Galeté produces its version is twelve actas the Gymnase follows; then the Vaudeville; and then the Theatre Lyrique, with a drama set to music. The Palais Royal is preparing a parody of all of them, smithed Uncle Thomas's Shed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1853. Mr. Editor: —Passing by the south side of Penn. Avenue this morning, I saw at Stratton's auction rooms a red flag—the usual index of a sale; and, learning that the merchandize was human flesh, I determined to gratify my curiosity to see a negro sold at auction. It was a novel, as well as a painful thing to me, and I entered the rooms, feeling very much like one about to witness an ex-

The crowd was not large, and the sale had not yet commenced. I looked around for the slave, and at length saw behind the railing of the bar a youth of fifteen years—well dressed, and certainly as white as many white men. His back was towards the crowd, and a he seemed to be trying to receast the grief and a nearlight that at inversely heaven. press the grief and anguish that at intervals heaved his bosom and vented itself in spasmodic sobs. On being spoken to, he stood up and turned around for a moment, and I saw eyes full of tears. Yes. for a moment, and I saw eyes tun of tears. Ites, mild blue eyes they were, too, and a countenance full of intelligence and sensibility. He seemed to try to avoid the gaze of inquisitive and heartless men, and turned his back upon us more in sorrow and shame than in obstinacy.

At length the auctioneer mounted a platform and said, 'Gentlemen, I now call your attention to

the sale of this boy. He is fifteen years old, well made, sound and healthy, an excellent servant, and knows how to do all kinds of work—has been brought up in the

how to do all kinds of work—has been brought up in the house, and can cook better than most servants of thirty years of age.' Here the attention of the lookers on was attracted to the boy, who was taken out and placed on the platform beside the auctioneer. He continued, 'He is an excellent servant, and a slave for life, how much am I offered for him!' I scanned the faces of those around me, and every body had a guilty look; some blushed with shame, and others bit their lips with silent indignation. There were a few ladies present, who had come out of curiosity, and with a tear in the eye, to brace their hearts anew against the cursed institution of slavery, and a few market women looked in, some with unconcern, as though negroes were made to be sold, and others looked on with pity. It was a be sold, and others looked on with pity. It was a solemn scene, and reminded me more of a house of mourning than of an auction-room. There was no talking, no laughing, no smiling, even. There was a solemn stillness pervading the room, as though something awful was going to be done. No one could witness the quiet natural grief of the boy without sympathy, and it seems to me that there were few indifferent spectators of the scene. 'Come, Jim,' said the auctioneer, 'don't take on so, nobody is going to hurt ye.' This, probably, Jim knew as well as any body did, but he also knew, and the auctioneer knew, and every body in Jim knew as well as any body did, but he also knew, and the auctioneer knew, and every body in the room knew, that his grief lay deeper, and sprung from something hesides fear. He felt the degradation of his position, and he knew he was presently to be sold, he knew not to whom, or whither to be sent. He was evidently too young to be used to being suddenly sold, and sent from place to place angus strangers. place to place among strangers.
'How much am I offered,' continued the au-

tioneer, for the boy! He is an accomplished servant how much? Turn round, Jim, don't make so much fuss about it, nobody is going to hurt ye.' It was doubtless highly improper for Jim to sob, and it perhaps showed a weakness, but all the comfort-ing words and friendly pats on the shoulder from the auctioneer served only to renew his grief, and he went on, 'How much for the boy?' Five hundred dollars was offered, then five hundred and fif-ty, and so on by bids of from ten to twenty dollars until poor Jim was struck off at seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the sale was ended. The purchaser paid a large price, it was considered, but the boy was evidently a superior servant, and very prepossessing. He had intelligence and sensibility prepossessing. He had intelligence and sensitive. There was none of the sullenness or stupidity that is sometimes found in full-blooded negroes. Poor Jim will be taken, probably, off South, away from what has always been his home, and no body must demur, for it is his destiny.

Sales of this kind are quite rare in the city, yet in the city which is the city which is the city when t

private sales are more numerous. The law prohi-bits a regular slave market here, but there is no law against an occasional sale at auction. One could not help remarking the difference in public sentiment between the present and ten years ago Then, public sales of negroes were as common and as laudable as sales of any merchandize; no one felt any more repugnance to attend a sale and pur chase a servant, than they would to buy a hore or a cow. But it is not so now; with some few exceptions, it is deemed rather disreputable busi-ness to buy slaves; and may the time be hastened. when it will be deemed, as it really is, a relic of the barbarous age, to buy or sell our fellow-men

THE SLAVE TRADE IN WASHINGTON. Read th letter of our Washington correspondent, giving a description of a slave auction in the Capital of the freest nation on the earth! We ask all Christians to read it, and especially such as think of voting for Harry Hibbard, Geo. W. Morrison and Geo. W. Kittredge, who have voted and will vote to perpetuate that infernal 'shamble of human souls.' The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Democrat, no other than Mr. Giddings, describing the same scene, says :--'The boy is said to be whiter than many of thos

He was torn from his parents, his brothers and sisters. pain and anguish which he suffered excited the sympathy of all present, except the auctioneer, buyer, and a very few others. Several doughfaces who were present say they would rather see a man hanged, than see him sold. A Georgia slave-dealer purchased him, and he is destined for the Southern market.
'I wonder how our friends of the Whig and Dem

ocratic parties, who sustain this slave trade see their own children sold in this manner? Yet here Congress sits, and maintains this slave-trade, against all the efforts of the friends of Liberty.'—Independent Democrat.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Duchess of Sutherland-it is known-with a potent waive of her hand, gathered together in Stafford House ladies of birth and gentlewomen of station; and, there assembled, the ladies discussed and agreed upon an 'affectionate and Christian address to their sisters of the United States of address to their sisters of the United States America; a persuasive appeal to their sympathic affections to vindicate the domestic power woman, and so to break the chains of the American slave. can slave. American sisters were conjured by English sisters, assembled in loving sisterhood in Stafford-palace, to gently wipe out the accursed and cursing blot of slavery defiling their homes; to charm away the ulcer eating into their social state sisters of America have answered sisters of Stafford-house. And how! Why, as might have been expected: with a 'Marry-come-up,' and 'It's like your impudence' style and air. The docubeen expected: with the sex to believe the sex to believe the be a very ill-compliment to the sex to believe the answer the pure response of woman. There can be no doubt that there is much truth

in what Mrs. America is made to speak. But the moral destitution, the moral blackness of a thousand English outcasts do not make five hundred free negroes of as many slaves. Very true is it that we have wretched, we-begone children in our alleys; that we have 'illicit' costermongers; that dlewomen have starved, or, at times, an ticipated death by a plunge from Waterloo-bridge true that there has been grinding misery in factories; misery unceasing, remorseless as the ma chinery once set at work. But all this evil—all this degrading, crushing woe, mocking—as with the mockery of a devil—our professions as a Christian people, all this is nothing to the all-blighting curse and all-encompassing horror of slavery. There is something still left—some drop of comfort some ray of light in this misery—this bitterness—this darkness where slaver is not. this darkness where slavery is not. We may not smatch one of those alley children from the dirt, and sell it like a young hog: we may not separate costermonger Joe from his frail companion Sal. Poor Sal may have a child at her breast, and one or two at what they call a home; yet Joe and Sal are safe from the slave-buyer, and may love on and quarrel on, and their 'young harbarjans' was still are sale from the siave-bayer, and may love on and quarrel on, and their 'young barbarians' may still dispute with the pigs on the dust-heap,—no human flesh-dealer daring to cast his blood-bargaining eyes apon them. This is something. And this something—no small thing, in this human life of ours, whether passed on Stafford velvet pile, or stillingly. breathed in Slush-lape—this something is still the ray of God's own light and justice, however foul and dark and wo-begone the place it penetrates.—

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, Jan. 16th, 1853.

From the Dedham (Mass.) Gazette. WEBSTERISM.

Mr. Webster, when alive, was said by his best friends to be personally unpopular. It was held by them that he was so great, that ordinary people could neither comprehend him nor sympathise with him. They believed he was the greatest and wisest statesman that had ever been created, but that he statesman that had ever been created, but that he had no personal traits or characteristics—such, for example, as those possessed in such an extraordinary degree by Henry Clay—which would render him a successful candidate for President, &c.

After his fall in 1850, a set of men, who would have us believe they possessed all the true patriotism of the country, undertook to force themselves and every body else, not only to believe that Daniel Webster was the greatest statesmap, but also the Webster was the greatest statesman, but also the greatest moralist, philosopher and Christian, that ever lived—an example of every virtue. This game has been carried on, with the brass and effrontery consistent with the character of the coarse, insolent, and selfish men engaged in the work, until those who were perfectly satisfied with a due and usual the properties and solution, have become who were perfectly satisfied with a due and usual amount of mourning and adulation, have become disgusted and offended. The newspapers, which are sustained by respectable people, as well as be ought to do as much for him as for his blood-brother are sustained by respectable people, as well as the ought to do as much for him as for his blood-brother, the abject toads who live by shedding hypocritical tears for Daniel Webster, are absorbed in a good degree with the spawn of his hypocritical idolators, which, from the bar, the bench, the pulpit, the forum, and even the gubernatorial chair, falls in nauseating abundance upon the revolting stomach of the people.

Nine out of every ten of the lines of culogy and

The insolence of the Websterites has almost reached the sublime. They must have the public grounds of Boston, which belong, not to them, but to the whole people, called 'Webster Park;' they must have the public edifices given up to effigies of Webster, as if all the people worshipped only the newly constituted god, instead of the miserable squad who voted the Webster ticket in November last. Adoration of Webster is held to be the only passport to favor or consideration, and the confession of his saintliness seems to be sufficient to blot out all past offences. Will any body tell us how long the public is to be subjected to these nauseating doses! Had Mr. Webster, at the time he so coolly willed away the property of other people, willed away the property of other people, willed that his partisans should mind their own business, and let his ashes rest, it would have been better for his own reputation, and the peace and happiness of the community.—K.

THE AMERICAN CLERGY.

Extract from a recent elegrent speech on American Slavery, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Belfast, Ireland:

In the first of the above passages, Mr. Phillips de-

Slavery, by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of Belfast, Ireland : Was it not a glorious and just retribution upon Daniel Webster to be condemned to endure the ig-nominy of being able to secure only 25 votes out of 157, when he stood a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, though he had gone over the whole Union, canvassing in favor of that atrocious Fugitive Law? (Hear and cheers.) He could not, from the lateness of the hour, dwell on the extent to which the slave power had degraded the Senate, the Rosel for which the slave power had degraded the Senate power the Bench, for, with a few exceptions, the Judges upheld the law, the merchants of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and above all, the ministers of York, Philadelphia, and above all, the ministers of the living God—the earthly expounders of that Divine Word, 'By this shall all men know ye are my disciples, if ye love one another.' The Min-isters of the Church in America had lamentably failed in their duty—they had disgraced the Church—(Loud cheers)—they had revolted against the purity of religion, against liberty, against truth and justice; and hundreds of them had revinted justice; and hundreds of them had printed and justice; and numered of them had printed cartloads of sermons and tracts in advocacy of the ruffian system—(Loud cheers)—while some of them had even the audacity to place the laws of their States over the laws of the living God—the-decrees of Congress over the decrees of their great day marry the same person to another, although knowing at the time, that the person was an adulterer. (Sensation.) the amiable and talented Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. (Cheers.)

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS .- We have pubished many of the speeches of Mr. Phillips, but never one more important or timely than that which we lay before our readers the present week. He has taken up and answered, with masterly logic and unsurpassed eloquence, the leading objections to the radical Anti-Slavery Movement, so constantly urged by superficial, uninformed, or indifferent coalment, about it; and I reconstructed any 'constant coalment,' about it; and I reconstructed in the superficial of the superfi So thoroughly has he performed his task minds. So thoroughly has he performed his task—a task which the present state of the cause required to be discharged by competent hands—that we hope his speech will be widely circulated both in this country and in Great Britain. It ought to be issued in a pamphlet for gratuitous circulation. because, with our interpretation of it, it requires us to Phillips has not now for the first time shown do nothing in violation of the Higher Law of God. himself a master both of the history and the himself a master both of the history and the philosophy of the Anti-Slavery cause, though we do not remember that he has ever before treated the subject so broadly and comprehensively. The speech is indeed a long one, but those who read it will not find themselves willing to spare even one of its closurers expresses. Persymbol for the speech of its eloquent sentences .- Pennsylvania Freeman.

ower, is almost to commit the unpardonable sin against our readers and against the slave. To di-

people. We hope for nothing better. Use us freely, in any way, for the slave. When the temple is finished, the tools will not complain that the Free Soilers have taken all their weapons from they are thrown aside, let who will lead up the native of the armory of the abolitionists, others must answer for

weep, like the wild wind, over the North, and nation will quickly finish the temple of Free.

The people will go up, unled, to put on the stone with shouting, romembering as they go, the lumber which had built it.—True Democrat. dom. The people

THE LIBERATOR. | respect; but whencesoever we may derive our argumente, I hope we may never imitate the spirit that ar-

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, MARCH 4, 1853.

DEAR SIR,-I have not seen a copy of your LIBERA

of the people.

Nine out of every ten of the lines of eulogy and advation of Webster, which glut our newspapers, are prepared and published for the sole purpose of benefiting the huckstering crew who deal in such stale and uncostly wares. Their authors minister to the coarse appetites, which fashion and hunkerism have stimulated, for the sole object of obtaining pay for the 'funeral baked meats' which they provide.

The insolence of the Websterites has almost reached the sublime. They must have the public

In the first of the above passages, Mr. Phillips de clares that I said in one of my speeches, that 'he [I] felt for the fugitive slave as for his own blood-brother -that he ought to do as much for him as for his bloodbrother, and nur for the Constitution of the United

talized "Bur," is not my language nor my opinion. Having said this, he so contrasts his own lofty sentiments with the mean one imputed to me, as to get 'enthusiastic cheers ' for himself, at my expense.

Again: in his next paragraph, Mr. Phillips says

'While professing, in the most eloquent terms, his [my] loyalty to the Higher Law, Mr. Sutherland asked, "Is there, in Mr. Mann's opinion, any conflict between the Higher Law and the Constitution? If so,

This assertion of Mr. Phillips is a doubly false one. decrees of Congress over the decrees of their great Creator. (Shame.) He regretted to say, that an eminent divine, and one who, he blushed to admit, was a Unitarian Minister, the Rev. Dr. Dewey, had said he would send his own son or brother to slavery sooner than disturb the safety of the Union by abolishing slavery, (Cries of 'Shame.') And this Minister of Christ, who preached the Gospel, was just appointed to a high office—(shame, shame) the Charlainey of the American pays—as the Charlainey of the American pays—as regretly undergred by we I they averseed a beauty of the American pays—as a regretly undergred by we I they averseed a beauty of the American pays—as a regretly undergred by we I they averseed a beauty of the American pays—as a regretly undergred by we I they averseed a beauty of the American pays—as a regretly undergred by we I they averseed a beauty of the American pays—as a regretly undergred by we I they averseed a beauty of the American pays—as a regret when the safety of the Intersifies them by italies, and by a 'digito monstrari' at each end.* I did answer Mr. Sutherland, by telling him his inquiry was not to the point, (as it clearly was not;) and so far from asking him not to interrupt me, I yielded to his interruption three several times. When was just appointed to a high office—(shame, shame)
—the Chaplainey of the American navy—as he
was just reminded by his friend, Mr. Standfield,
as a reward for his advocacy of slavery. These
Ministers, when performing a marriage ceremony
between slaves, (it was terrible to contemplate it,
omitted the words, 'whom God hath joined, let no
man put asunder.' (Sensation.) And the very
clergyman who to-day married a slave, would next
'avoided it by silence,' and 'asked not to be interday marry the same person to another, although

lecturer, there are many other Ministers such a confusion of ideas, and contains such misstateof religion who adhere to honesty and religion, and ments of fact, with such imputation of bad motives, as do not hestitute to condemn the unholy practice. to render it hard to believe that any man, at once in-Among these were the Rev. Theodore Parker, and telligent and honest, could ever have uttered it. I surely never had occasion, then, or at any time, to prove any 'conflict between the Higher Law and the Constitution,' but only between the Higher Law and the Fugitive Slave Law. And as to the alternative question, put by Mr. Phillips, how I could justify my self in swearing to support that instrument,-the Constitution,- 'a question,' which, as he says, 'our Free culty or 'dilemma' in it ; I never practised any 'concealment' about it; and I never 'avoided it by silence.' I know of no Free Soiler who has ever felt

Now I know of no Free Soiler who has not the strong WENDELL PHILLIPS'S SPEECH. More than half est desire to arrest the wrongs of slavery by all the ast Liberator is occupied with the masterly legitimate means within his power; or who 'consents to let slavery remain where it is,' in any other sense speech of Mr. Phillips, delivered before the Mass.

Anti-Slavery Society. We are never so much perplexed as when Mr. Phillips makes a speech. As in this case, there is more of it than our diminutive little sheet can hold at one time. Not to publish Mr. Phillips's words of eloquence, truth and tray of this; and let me ask, does not Mr. Phillips is almost to company the unpradonable significant of the same way?

idge is quite to commit it against the Mann, as a politician and party man, consents to that, speech and its author. For there is a unity about Mann, as a politician and party man, consents to that, Mr. P's speeches, which don't admit of their being but elsewhere and otherwise, will do his best to abolish cut and carved. Every part is perfect of itself, this all-comprehending wickedness of slavery,—then he but yet everything is necessary to make a perfect whole. The speech might justly be called the philosophy of anti-slavery history, and is as well worth studying as any philosophy we know of. We begin it in our columns to-day, and will print as much of it as we can.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugie. political life? Wby have I devoted so large a portion of my time to the advocacy of human freedom? Why did WENDELL PHILLIPS. The speech of this gentle- I set myself right across the path of that intellectual man, delivered in Boston, Jan. 27, at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, is truly great. Had it been delivered before a popular meeting and upon a popular theme, it would have been heralded, the country over, as a masterpiece. It is so. We have read no speech, certainly, more searching in analysis, closer in logic, bolder in thought, freer from egotism, yet so full of what pertains to the Anti-Slavery Society. It glows in every fibre and pulse of my being? And, after with heroism. It is instinct with the hope and 27, at the annual giant, Daniel Webster, and contest, hand to hand, every thought, freer from egotism, yet so full of what pertains to the Anti-Slavery Society. It glows with heroism. It is instinct with the hope and faith, the courage and the love of the freeman. It is all alive with a genial, generous, self-sacrificing manbood.

'We are perfectly willing—I am,' says Mr. P.
'for one—to be the dead lumber that shall make a path for these men into the light and love of the people. We hope for nothing better. Use us the general argument of Mr. Phillips's speech.

to put on the topstones with shouting.'

themselves. I have only to say for one, that I have never been conscious of committing plagiarism in this

in his pext paper, as part reparation for the injury he has, I trust unwittingly, done me by the publication of

Mr. Phillips's speech?
Yours, very truly,

HORACE MANN. P. S. I request the editors of those papers who have

P. S. I request the editors of those papers who have published Mr. P's speech, to publish this answer.

MR. PHILLIPS'S REPLY.

The speech which Mr. Mann criticises was published in Boston during my absence at Northampton, and seeing the proof but a very few minutes, I did not observe that quotation marks had been put to a sentence in which I endeavored to state his meaning in my own language. I had come to Boston to take care that, in reprinting it, his exact words were used, when Mr. Mann's letter was shown me. I have read it attentive, and the proceedings of this House, or with correct public sentiment. If ly, and re-read my own remarks, and have nothing to alter, and no apology to make. I cannot see that I have done him any injustice.

Mr. Mann entirely mistakes, if he supposes that I take any pleasure in attering these criticisms on men whose general course and character I cordially respect. No nan can appreciate more fully, or acknowledge more generously than I do, the eminent services Mr. takes of such a man are to be all the more carefully never seen it. watched. Omnia mala exempla ex bonis orta sunt.

And now, having discharged the duty, far more grate let me recur to his charges. The first is, that, in my extract referring to fugitive slaves. I have attributed to him an opinion he does not hold. This is the substance of my statement, that Mr. Mann allowed that a slave Mr. Mann says :-

no part of which shall be more than one hundred miles from a free frontier, would embrace nearly one half of from a free frontier, would embrace nearly one half of their whole area; and, as I suppose, much more than one half of their whole slave population. What is to prevent the easy escape of slaves living within these limits? While God sends nights upon the earth, nothing can prevent it. I venture to predict, that in such a state of things, slaves will become cheap, and horses will become dear. I am aware of your laws which forbid slaves to cross bridges or ferries, without a pass; but you can have no law against seasons of low water. The old adage says, 'riches have wings.' You will find that these riches have legs. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, where they border upon free states, will be alive as with shoals of porpoises. Remember there is no constitution of the United States now. That you have broken. The free states are, therefore, absolved from all obligation to surrender fugitives. The law of 1793 is at an end. . . . The constitution of the United States and the law of 1793, being at a end, the law of nature revives. . . . The MY OWN BROTHER OR SISTER INTO BONDAGE, AS I WOULD RETURN A FUGITIVE SLAVE. BEFORE GOD, AND CHRIST,

'I disdain to avail myself, in a sober argument, of popular sensitiveness on this subject; and I ac-

On page 182 of same speech, he separates himself from those who 'desire to abolish the Constitution.' and classes himself with those whose 'allegiance to this Constitution is unshaken'; and again, page 213, to 'instigate slaves to escape' whenever we choose, and 'Two things exist at the north, which the south does

not duly appreciate,—the depth and intensity of our abhorrence of slavery, and that reverence for the law which keeps it in check. The latter counterpoises the free Soil State Convention, Mr. Mann quotes Webformer. We are a law-abiding people. But, release ster's words of 1848, and adds a comment: us from our obligations, lear of from the bond with your own hands the signatures which bind our conscien-ces and repress our feelings, destroy those compensations which the world and which posterity would derive from a continuance of this Union, and well may you tremble

view fully bears out my statement. But I have put various portions of the speech together, to show that I do not misrepresent its general tenor. The reader will please observe, that in the sentences above italicised, Mr. Mann allows—

1. That the present Constitution secures the right

1. That the present Constitution secures the right to recover fugitive slaves. I shall presently cite other speeches of Mr. Mann, in which he makes the same

serts, that were the States once separated, he would croachment' as soon return his own brother as a fugitive.

3. He claims to bear allegiance to the Constitution What is this, in such connection, but to leave the reader to infer that he will return fugitive slaves until the States are separated ?

Mr. Mann's second charge is, that I have not correctly represented the interruption that Mr. Sutherland

his (Mr. Mann's) speech of August 17, 1852. I will extract, from his own report, the whole account in his own words, and the reader shall judge :-'To hail liberty in the East, while we were propagat-

in the West; to receive with honors as Mastrian bondage, while our hands were thrusting back fugitives into a tenfold direr bondage at the South, were contradictions so palpable and flagrant that even partizan blindness could not but see them. Kossuth owed labor and service to Francis Joseph, of Austria, just as much as Thomas Sims owed it to John Potter, of Georgia. Why should the one be cheered, and the other chained? Why should the Mississippi bring Kossuth here for freedom, and the Acorn carry Sims back to bondage? Kossuth had committed trea-son, ten thousand times over, against the House of Hapsburg. Why should he be sheltered in our arms from the penalties of treason, while the Government the death of tens of thousands of her subjects. Why should he be servened behind a rampart of American hearts, while those who killed Gorsuch, under the law of self-preservation, and in defence of life, and liberty, hearts, while of self-preservation, and in defence of life, and liberty, and home, should be ignominiously hung on the gallows? These were questions that no deafness could any of her colonial possessions, be reclaimable? Example the same of the second section of the fugitive Kossuth and the surrender of the fugitive slave could never be reconcilated over the Three Kingdoms or their dependencies. P. 215.

"Another collateral effect which slavery has produced, is the promulgation from the halls of Congress, and also from—what in such cases is not the sacred, but—the profane desk, that there is no "higher law" than the Constitution, or than any interpretation which any corrupt Congress may put upon it. Such a doctrine is nothing less than palpable and flagrant atheism. If I am bound to obey any human law or Constitution, as my paramount rule of duty, thenceforth that rule becomes my supreme arbiter, Judge, and God, and I am compelled, by logical necessity, to abjure, renounce, and depose all others. There cannot be two supreme rules of right. If I asknowledge myself bound by the divine law, and if it conflicts with God.

"The constitution says, he shall be "delivered up." There the obligation of that instrument ceases." p. 354. In those elaborate and able arguments against the Fugitive Slave Law to which I have referred, Mr. Mann law be the Higher Law, and if it conflicts with God. If the Constitution be the "higher law," then we, on taking our seats in this House, and all magistrates and legislators, when entering upon the duties of their respective offices, ought not to take an oath before God to support the Constitution, but ought to swear by the Constitution to support that first, and God afterwards; and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is and ably on the fact that the Slave Act violates the law is a commonly called the slave clause.

respect; but whencesoever we may derive our arguments. I hope we may never imitate the spirit that arrogates where it cannot create, denounces where it cannot argue, and flies in the face of all the best friends of the cause it professes to cherish, dealing out to them defamation instead of encouragement.

Will Mr. Garrison please publish this communication in his next paper, as part reparation for the injury he

'Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, whether it is possible that the higher law of God can come in conflict with the Constitution?' 'Mr. MANN. I think it would be better to ask whether the Constitution comes in conflict with the

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I ask the gentleman if every

ings of this House, or with correct public sentiment. If I should undertake to make an issue between you and me upon this subject of slavery, it would be wrong. Yet you get up here, and attempt to make this issue before the country. You get up an issue upon an imma-terial question of morality, which simply tends to excite men, without any practical benefit.

'Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will not inter-

rept me further

If Mr. Mann ' had not been professing lovalty to th Mann has rendered to the cause of Education, and Higher Law '-if Mr. Sutherland's question was not in the good words he has spoken for the Anti-Slavery point-if it was not made with the design I attribute to cause. My blood has thrilled too often beneath his it-if Mr. Mann did not 'avoid any reply,' and if he glowing eloquence, his startling denunciation, and did not 'ask not to be interrupted'-I confess I do those pictures of slavery which thrill one's soul. For not understand language. I leave the reader, however, his argument against the Fugitive Slave Law, unequal- to form his own opinion. If Mr. Mann then made, or led in ability, except perhaps by Rantoul, I feel, in com- has ever made any answer to the question thus put, mon with many others, profoundly grateful. The mis- and which has been often put to the Free Soilers. I have

The third charge is, that my assertion that Fr And now, having discharged the duty, far more grate-ful to me, of acknowledging the merits of Mr. Mann, with slavery in the States, is a 'tissue of misrepresen-

1. In the speech above quoted, Aug. 17, 1852, p. 13,

was the same to him as a brother, and but for the Constitution of the United States, he would as soon return to slavery his own brother as any fugitive slave. The latter part of this statement he denies.

In his speech of July 15, 1850, on the 206-207 pages of his volume of speeches, Mr. Mann paints the consequences of Disunion in the matter of getting back fugitive slaves. He supposes the Constitution abolished, and observes:

'An outside belt or border region of the slave states, no part of which shall be more than one hundred miles from a free frontier, would embrace nearly one half of the states where it is. This allegation is wholly unfounded. Our whole effort has been simply to keep it within the jurisdiction of the jurisdiction of the purisdiction of the slave where it is. This allegation is wholly unfounded. with nameless and innumerable woes, two thirds of our territorial area on the Pacific coast, as it already has two thirds on the Atlantic. This is all we have done.'

2. In the speech of Feb. 15, 1850, Mr. Mann is so far from denying my statement, that he seems never to have heard of any body who did wish to agitate for the abolitic of slavery in the States. This is quite probable, since now is the first time that he ever recognized the existence of THE LIBERATOR. In saying that they had no wish to interfere with slavery in the States, have I misrepresented the men whom Mr. Mann describes in the following extract ?-

'They [the south] complain of northern agitation on the subject of slavery, and northern instigation of the slaves themselves. On the subject of "agitation," I deny that the north has ever overstepped the limits of their constitutional rights. They have never agitated the question of slavery in the states. It has been only in regard to slavery in this District, or the annexation of Texas, or slavery in this District, or the annexation of Texas, or the acquisition of territory for the extension of slavery, or the imprisonment of her own citizens in southern ports, or a denial of the inviolable right of petition;—it has been only on such subjects that the north has lifted up the voice of expostulation and remonstrance.'

In regard to instigating slaves to escape, I acknowledge there have been some instances of it; but they have been few. The perpetrators have been tried and severely punished, and the north has acquiesced.'

Mr. Mann will please not include the Garrison abby no means 'acquiesce' in the imprisonment of Drayton and Sayres or Torrey.

'I may claim to be, and may hold myself, as good a Free Soil man as any member of that Buffalo conven-tion. I pray to know where is there soil freer than that on which I have stood. I pray to know what words they can use, or can dictate to me, freer than those which have dwelt upon my lips. I pray to know with what feelings they can inspire my breast more resolute and firm in resisting slavery EXTENSION OR ENCROACH-

The italics and eapitals are Mr. Mann's. Do I misrepresent Free Soil, when their State Convention ear imagine no words from Webster's lips more grateful than a simple pledge against slave 'extension or en-

See also his controversy with Badger.

Throughout his letters to Badger, and his addresses to the Free Soil Conventions, the same doctrine-that Free Soilers have no concern for slavery in the Statesoccupies a large space. It is so woven into the texture of those addresses, that to quote at all, one must quote the whole speech.

Mr. Mann asserts that the Free Soilers have no difficulty in swearing to support the Constitution of the U. S., because, 'with our interpretation of it, it requires us to do nothing in violation of the Higher Law of God.

It will be remembered that, as I have shown above, Mr. Mann's interpretation, the only one he has ever usting back fugitives into a tenfold direr bondage at avowed, allows that the Constitution orders the return of fugitive slaves. I will add other citations besides those I have given :-'The constitution proceeds upon this doctrine when

> ox? Why did it not provide that, if a horse or an ox should escape from a slave state into a free state, it should be delivered up, or be recoverable by legal process? Because horses and oxen are property, by the common consent of mankind. It needed no law to common consent of mankind. It needed no law to make them property. They are property by the law of nations, by the English common law, by the law of every state in this Union,—while men and women are not. An escaped slave could not be recovered before the adoption of the constitution. The power to seize upon escap-

oducs, and stitution of the United States gave the most comprehensive and fundamental guaranties in favor of freedom with here and there only an exception in behalf of the states. It allowed "persons" who were held to see

of God, but no where explicitly says that the record a slave, under any circumstances, or with any all guards, violates the Constitution.

Now the question which I have so often suited of he Mann and his friends, and which Mr. Sutherland or him, I repeat: Do Free Soilers, confessing that the Constitution orders the return of fugitive slave, a Constitution orders and revaring to support it, and ma tain that it requires nothing 'in viol

This question I have been putting to Mr. Mana as other Free Seilers for years. In this very letter, is the same lack of explicitness. After all, Mr. Mr does not tell us what the 'interpretation' is which he Soilers put upon the Constitution. The White law, i seems, asked the same question before. What since they get, we see in Mr. Mann's speech, Sept. 16, 180. Of their address, he says :--

'It goes into an elaborate palliation of the Fegins Slave law itself. It first attempts to shift the quoin by asking the Free Sollers what they would do with regard to the constitutional provision respecting enaged slaves. The views of the Free Soll party on his possible and their purpose of fidelity to the constitution, has been set forth a hundred times. In further array therefore, to this question. I have a further array therefore, to this question. say, and not pass ten long year protesting, and resolving, and calli protesting, and resolving, and calling Earth and to witness their devotion to Freedom, and then all they had ever avowed, and forswear their o

Now, I frankly tell Mr. Mann, I shall confine t riticise his speeches and those of his friends, till I get a definite and explicit answer to three questions :-1st. Do they, or do they not, believe that the Conetition orders the return of fugitive slaves? On this an orders the your stank until this present letter,

which seems to throw a cloud about it. His friends have been somewhat obscare for years. 2d. If they think the Constitution does so order, low do they justify themselves in avearing to support it!

8d. If they have any other polyate interpretation

how do they justify themselves in keeping such onhow do they justify themselves? And how, while the nation and the Supreme Court construe it otherwise, do ther, as honest statesmen, justify themselves in swearing a support the Constitution, in a scare which they know is not the sense in which the nation accepts their oati A promise is binding in that sense in which the mon

isor knows the promisec understands it. And so of Mr. Mann's oath to the Constitution. The nation-the whole nation-and he, are the parties to that promise Has he any doubt in what sense the m his oath This is not the first time that I have been called

allude to Mr. Mann's want of frankness. It is only within a very few years, that he has opened his need on the subject of slavery. For years, as Secretary of the Board of Education, he preserved a profound in lence, while his intimate friends were sure he was an anti-slavery man at heart. At that time, I had occasion to criticise those statements in his Reports, of ball truth and concealment of real facts that thresten hard to the colored man. The most honorable excuse to him was, that his philosophy deemed it right to man fice the slave and the free colored man, in order to seem for himself a wider influence, and for the white rays surprised that he carried into politics the same hal When he first entered Congress, it was by Whig nor nation; and though elected, doubtless, by the votes the anti-slovery party, he would give them no public ecognition. They acquiesced in this, as likely to less him stronger with his own party, and relied on his vate assurances. I rejoice to say they were not decei ed. But the course was one which tallied well with the philosophy of his previous years.

As to Mr. Mann's remark about 'plagiarism,' if he will read my speech attentively, he will see I do at charge plagiarism on any one.

I have no apology to make to Mr. Mann. I can ee that I have done him any injustice. Perhaps I do injustice to the Free Soilers, in allowing Mr. Mana to speak for them. Though they have recently put his the head of their State Convention, I know publi asserted that he never accepted their nomin he found himself unable to get a Whig one; and as last as the fall of 1850 he voted he says, the whole W ticket. As late as May, 1850, he was lauding the party, and pronouncing General Taylor 'an antinero of the Florida war, -as great an outrage ag race as ever Rome or Russia committed. He had prominent, and, as many believed, a willing ins in spilling the blood of a sister republic. Even shall the executive divest him of military command known that there was a full black battalion on his of plantation, which he would always command." not, therefore, allow Mr. Mann to talk very load refusing to follow the political party with which is

As to his criticism of my manner, his letter base ed me to look again over his volume, and if he o any what I find in his Letter to Webster, 'I believe ery part of my " Letter" to be within the bounds ourteous and respectful discussion; there is not in it which might not pass between gentlemen interrupting relations of civility or friendship, '-I th may claim as much for my remarks. If, quite again his own words, I remind him that, 'among tlemen, no insult is ever offered where none is insult there may be heedlessness of conduct, there may be a unintentional wounding of sensibilities; but there can be no affront where the design to affront is m he is not a gentleman, but a poltroon and a bragge who pretends he is insulted, and proceeds to ! for the affront, when all insult and all affront are corely disclaimed, '-I trust he will see no occasion make the present case an exception to that very of phatic and sensible remark.

The spirit and language of his letter I cannot

to criticise. His rule is still, I suppose, as he told lie Webster, that when your opponent indulges in and reproachful language, it releases you from a ther obligation to treat him with personal Had I indulged in any such unbecoming should not consider that fact any justification Mann; for I cannot assent to such a canon. contrary, I hold myself bound as a gentleman every man with courtesy, no matter how grossly as one may fail in courtesy to me. WENDELL PHILLIPS

P. S. Editors copying Mr. Mann's letter, art; spectfully requested to copy this rejoinder.

Bosron, March 1, 1853.

HORACE MANN AND WENDELL PHILLIPS. The of Mr. Mann, complaining of a misrepresen sentiments in the recent speech of Mr. Philips with a prompt (and we think an irrefutable) Be consequence of the unexpected presence of Mr. F. city; who, certainly, is the last man in the unifold. wilfully misstate the views or falsify the las any individual whose position he may deem of There is no reason why the discussion she conducted with candor, courtesy and good both sides, yet with manly frankness and direct We certify that, a week ago, Mr. Phillips we Northampton to have the exact words of Mi serted in his speech, which is soon to be girm public in pamphlet form; though we cannot any injustice has been done to Mr. M. as the can said

To Correspondents. A huge and steadily impering pile of communications remains on hard, a favorable chance for publication. Among the one from our esteemed London correspondent Search '-another from Dorvelas Dorval of third from Henry C. Wright-s fourth from Pillsbury—a fifth from Jonathan Walker— Samuel Wilbur—a seventh from J. J. W. eighth from Jachua T. Everett—&c. &c. &c.

MAR THE GO Just about on tured in Acton, a papers so thorous one has many re of progress in the years the pastor of the early move very early in the Church respecting in the division ranks by the clear heard on the plan a scrive part, a who propose to all

party he professe he striven to put lead of affairs, at lence, Acton wa ciety, from which ciple and effort aken place and l ture. With this no hidden or u ince awakened gain this month tion that the find. At the lyc of the Garrisonia erly opposed, a adical disturber hereafter, Mr. P largest audience ened and spread gy of the old Ca land. PARKER itable gospel of surely, if slowly The world mov

surely outgrow ereeds, laws and tons, Franklins, I have lectured South Acton, be Washington and and once at the method of aboli good. At the m seven dollars and ton for the Mass Ingalla, Cowry, LIBERATOR there and readers in A

tempt to silence t

chism and the Ba

can assure them hearts, if they c CAMBRIDGE, F METH

I hope Will

WM. LLOYD GAR DEAR FRIENDof some discussioning of Methodist Cayuga county, elation of Metho to the effect that harch fellowshi mendments wer

feet that slaveho

and at the end of

Rev. Mr. Gor Canandaigua,) se owed slaveholde ture, always men man slavery in i rs (Onesimus) i excluding them. inister in Balti slaves, and such a with slaveholder onable to ask a onths ;—said it nous loss of prop ask it of the slav

he was opposed to John Franken es. Mr. Beals (text, 'Servants, laves. Mr. Gos and at the close of eachers could he either Testament Rev. Mr. Alder cluding slavehold Conference, the erners, " Be sile tion of man and

Rev. Mr. Hoyt

ent we find sla

We cannot longe rithout cutting o Cramer of Wal spoke in favor of None took the cluded, they wou be clung to, slave Biblical defende eebly-scarcely see as well as kowever feeble, a most and the bes inferred from the

home palpit a see home palpit a see home palpit a see the people into hology, Magnetis and Infidelity stee For all these finatended the mee resolve discussed Palmyre.

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mong these at th from Parker THE GOOD CAUSE IN ACTON.

of themison . FELLOW CITIZENS:—In May next, a Convention short one year since, PARKER PILLSBURY lecture, and obtained several subscribers to Thur by Acton, and on public activation. an extent quite remarkable. There are not many sain by the clergy, who resisted woman's claim to be sent as the platform of free discussion, Mr. W. took on the platform of free discussion of free discussion, Mr. W. took on the platform of free discussion of free discus

tion, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making the laws that regulate punishments.

It would be a disgrace to our Schools and civil Institutions, for any one to argue that a Massachusel she is a she in the she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in fixing the amount of taxes, and the use of them when collected.—While she is liable to be punished for crime, she is entitled to a voice in making the laws that regulate punishments.

It would be a disgrace to our Schools and civil Institutions, for any one to argue that a Massachusett woman, who has enjoyed the full advantage of all their culture, is not as complete the full advantage of all their culture, is not as complete the full advantage of all their culture, is not as complete the full advantage of all their culture, is not as complete the full advantage of all their culture, is not as complete the full advantage of all their culture, is not as complete the full advantage of al anisation, and of opposition the spring the entire abolition printicular entire in this country. But a change has a place and is now going on with the young men applies and is now going on with the young men are allowed to vote.

Woman, as wife, mother, daughter, and owner the sprinting of the e Garrisonians to lecture to the Actonians was bitto such civil rights as will enable it to protect its self.

The exercise of civil rights is one of the best sited disturbers of the national peace. Immediately specified disturbers of the national peace. Immediately specified disturbers of the national peace. Immediately specified disturbers of the national peace. Immediately make the national peace assembled in Acton for years to hear a discussion of them under momentous responsibility, call forth all the faculties and nerve them to their fullest strength. The exercise of civil rights is one of the beat of the national peace. Immediately make the national peace and the national peace. Immediately make the national peace and and and aprend the fire of infinitesian. So the decomposition of the dec yely, if slowly, over the whole field of humanity. uninsten down to the rules of the Westminster Cateemy outgrow their baby clothes than Society its configurations. There are Bacons, New-will find full scope in honest effort, and the frightest Franklins, Fultons and Ericssons in the moral base. wil as well as in the physical, and their discoveries head.

in for the Massachusetts Society, by Mesars. Grey, S.
lepdls, Cowry, Pickard, Bayley, Carr, Gilson, and J.
S. Ingills. Another young man will soon take The
Immaria there, and I feel sure your list of patrons
and readers in Acton will steadily increase.

In Massachusetts, though she has led the way in
most other reforms, has in this fallen behind her
rivals, consenting to learn, as to the protection of

Yours fraternally, SAXON. Самвилове, Feb. 25th, 1853.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Feb. 12, 1853.

Dean FRIEND-Allow me to make a brief statement of some discussions on the subject of slavery, at a meet- ELLIS GRAY LORING, hg of Methodist Episcopal Ministers at the East Genone District Ministers' Conference, held at Walworth,
Gazza County, Laurence Of The Action of the Conference of the Confe Cayuga county, January 26. The statement of simple A. Bronson Alco

tlation of Methodism from its own chosen teachers. After reading of essays, &c., a resolve was introduced the effect that slaveholders ought to be excluded from thurch fellowship by the General Conference. Several Ber. Mr. Goss of Clifton Springs, (Vienna, near in that instrument. Canadaigua,) said—' Abraham was a slaveholder, and vas in heaven. . . . The law proclaimed from Sinai alwei slaveholders to hold slaves. . . . Doulos, in Scriptare, always meant slave, except twice, when used in a

olders; and being told the ministers, said he knew a boro' and Miss Stone's visit. mister in Baltimore, the owner of from six to twelve As you have copied my notice of her lectures, and aths; -said it could not be done so soon without ru- high.

bears (Exherier of Palmyra) said, that in the lawe their fortunes yet to make, their sacred nonors yet on duty, are putting on their armor for a noble progress, in which weight of character will win the day.

But I must be brief, and will speak to the points which are the purpose of my communication. And, there restaurent.

But I must be brief, and will speak to the points which are the purpose of my communication. And, first, the Rev. A. L. Stone aided insteads of bringing lee, Mr. Alley (Possella) and the staurent.

out cutting off the South.

Pile is favor of excluding slavery. the had a more ability than those on the other I felt this as I listeness, which only needed such before feeble, against slavery. Mr. Alden said the treatment to precipitate it in efficient action, made me treatment to precipitate it in efficient action, made me ast and the best, and his feeling on the subject may be exceedingly resigned to Mr. Stone's all too terrible affired from the fact, that last fall he preached in his satire.

M inhibitity steeped down, Garrisonianism. which For all these facts, I can give credible witnesses, who ply. the meetings, and were attentive hearers. The Again, our village has never been the scene of any

en Church. Yours, truly, G. P., STEBBINS. hith general approval.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

erroneous and imperfect in that Instrument, and press its amendment on public attention. We deem the extension to woman of all civil rights, a measure of vital importance to the welfare and progress in the old town. Mr. Woodbury, for many paster of the Acton Orthodox church, was one as the paster of the Acton Orthodox church, was one as the paster of the anti-slavery agitation, and the stry movement, he made a searching exthe strict movement, he made a searching exprising in that movement, he made a searching exprising that movement, he made a searching exprising the stricked position occupied by the American being supposed physically weaker than man, should be excluded from the State. But ours is a government professedly resting on the content of the division brought about in the anti-slavery ment professedly resting on the consent of the government professedly resting on the consent of the government surely is as competent to give that

woman, as wife, mother, daughter, and owner of property, has important rights to be protected. The whole history of legislation, so unequal behilder or unimportant chain. His visit a year tween the sexes, shews that she cannot safely trast these to the other sex. Neither her rights as mothers in the month, he was met with a cordiality and attack the anti-slavery lecturer does not often in that the anti-slavery lecturer does not often at that the anti-slavery lecturer does not often at the lyceum, a proposition to invite some one tions are not based on the idea of one class or sections are not based on the idea of one class or sections are not based on the idea of one class or sections. recognized rule, that each class or sect is entitled to such civil rights as will enable it to protect it-

y, if slowly, over the whole field of humanity.

The influence of such a share on the moral con world moves still, and ever will. As well at-The world moves stiff, and ever will.

The world moves stiff, and ever will be waves on the perfect of the waves overwhelming power of temptation from upiration down to the rules of the Westminster Cate-cism and the Baltimore Platforms. Children not more ployments, and her wages in each will rise; the

mid as well as in the physical, and their discoveries. We hint, very briefly, at these matters. A circular like this will not allow room for more.

circular like this will not allow room for more.

Some may think it too soon to expect any action

Thave lectured twice in Acton this week—once at

Some may think it too soon to expect any action
from the Convention. Many facts lead us to think
that public opinion is more advanced on this question than is generally supposed. Beside, there
can be no time so proper to call public attention
to a radical change in our civil polity us now, when
the whole framework of our Government is to be
subjected to examination and discussion. It is
never too carry to begin the discussion of any deand forward and subscribed for The Liberator, and never too early to begin the discussion of any desee deliars and a half were paid or pledged in Assured change. To urge our claim on the Conven-tion, is to bring the question before the proper

Intrator there, and I fee: sure your many pounds and wenders in Acton will steadily increase.

I hope William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell the property of married women, of many younger states. Let us redeem for her the old preeminence, and urge her to set a noble example in this, the work involved the property of married women. To this the most important of all civil reforms. To this barts, if they can make arrangements to spend a day end, we ask you to join with us in the accompanying petition to the Constitutional Convention.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LUCY STONE, THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, ANK GREEN PHILLIPS. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, SAMUEL E. SEWALL.

ABBY MAY ALCOTT. THOMAS T. STONE, JOHN W. BROWNE, FRANCIS JACKSON, Josiah F. Flagg, Mary Flagg, Elizabeth Smith, ELIZA BARNEY, ABBY H. PRICE, WILLIAM C. NELL, SAMUEL MAY, JR., ROBERT F. WALLOUT, ROBERT MORRIS.

To the Convention assembled to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachu sendments were offered and discussed, one to the ef- setts, respectfully ask that you will report feet that slaveholders should be faithfully dealt with, an amendment to the Constitution, striking and at the end of six months excluded, if unrepentant. out the word 'MALE' wherever it occurs

> LETTER FROM MRS. C. L. H. NICHCLS. Вваттьевово', (Vt.,) Feb. 27, 1853.

... Christ and his apostles did not condemn Ro- Mn. Garrison-I occupy the first spare moment. his slavery in its worst form, but received slavehold- since the receipt of the last LIBERATOR, to pen you a line s (Onesituus) into the church, and he was opposed to by way of correcting an impression which I fear Mr. usualing them. He asked who was to labor with slave- Higginson's letter may leave in reference to Brattle-

tives, and such a man would be embarrassed in laboring also our correspondent's notice, I need not say that Mr. vits siaveholders. He asked if it would not be unrea H's appreciation of our friend's eminent talents and scalle to ask a farmer to change all his business in six services in behalf of her sex, of humanity, is not too

has less of property, and that it was unreasonable to at a fitte slaveholder.

It is true that we have in Brattleboro' a class—wealthy citizens of the old regime—who are exceeding— Ret. Mr. Hoyt of Walworth said, in the New Testa- ly 'conservative.' But for the past two or three years, and we find shaves and slaveholders fellowshipped, and a great change has been going on, bringing to the front ranks the large and growing middle class, which com-Min Frankenburgher (Exhorter of Marion) took the prises the enterprise, energy, and vitality of Brattleboro'. Its mechanics, merchants, artizans, men who t. Beals (Exhorier of Palmyra) said, that in the have their fortunes yet to make, their sacred honors yet

her, Mr. Alden (Penfield) said most in favor of exridicule upon the Woman's Rights movement. So gendulag slaveholders—said that in the last General eral was the contempt roused against himself by the e, the Southerners did say to the North-self-respecting inhabitants of the place who were opposhea, " Re silent!" is a mournful fact. . . . Separa- ed to the cause which he caricatured, and so deep the of man and wife is greater in the Church now indignation felt among those who either sympathized with the movement, or respected the motives of those uned longer sustain our position before the world who engaged in it, that a call was made for Camer of Walworth, and Hudson of Webster, also vering advocate of the equal rights of my sex, you will readily understand that I must be pretty Note took the ground that if slavery were not exdalet, they would leave the church. The church must sations on this question. And let me add, that no setting to, there is no out. The arguments of the better service could have been done our cause by its better service could have been done our cause by its defenders of oppression were answered very ablest advocate, than was done for it by Mr. Stone in felige-carcely at all. Mr. Gose showed more bold-rousing a sense of injustice, and a demand for fair play. has at well as more ability than those on the other I felt this as I listened to his lecture; and my kn

has pupit a sermon, in which he divided a class of You will allow me, therefore, to vindicate Brattle he people into believers in Semi-Infidelity, in Phre-boro' intelligence from the suspicion of having been boro' intelligence from the suspicion of having been and infidelity of semi-down down for its smithism; charmed by Mr. S. into the endorsement of his ridicule, which our friend Higginson's remark would seem to im

eive discamed was put over until a future meeting at outrage or threat against freedom of speech. Not have a large in April 1997. by their fruits ye shall know them, is true now as ireatment awaited Miss Stone, I was not surprised that All can judge from the above of the standard the event justified my expectations. There was no out side gathering, no lingerers outside the hall from begin-chains to be made to be standard the event justified my expectations. The standard the event justified my expectations. calculage to be among the most anti-slavery of the North-en Church.

Let me not be understood as charging Mr. H. with misrepresentation. I am assured that he received the impression from a casual remark, which to a stranger would mean more than to one acquainted with all the circumstances. I thank him for his generous testimony to the merits of the cause and its noble advocate, our friend Lucy. May heaven bless them both, and all who speak for God and humanity. You and I have learned, Mr. Garrison, that, in thus speaking and doing, the individual is blessed with the richest rewardgrowth, development, to enjoy a heaven within, and discern its possibilities without us.

C I H NICHOLS

MISS HOLLEY IN MILPORD. MILFORD, Feb. 25th, 1858.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I have just returned from an eloquent and faithful lecture by Miss Holley. The audience gave evidence of interest in her touching appeals, and I believe he words were not uttered in vain. The present hour is marked by signs of promise for the future. The tide of humanity is rising in Milford, and the more so, as Hunkerism frowns. It is well that our earnest sister came as she did, and dropped the seed of anti-slavery truth. Her earnestness and sincerity, based on the tru philosophy of practical Christianity, will never fail to fix conviction on the soul. Believing this, I am glad she has entered the field at this eventful time, and pray God that she may find, as I doubt not she will, many hearts to join her crusade against the colossal and pre-

sumptuous sin of American slavery.

We were so impressed with her labors, that we urged her to remain and speak again to-morrow night, when we doubt not she will have a large audience.

Material prosperity is apparent to every person who visits Milford; and with this prosperity, it should be our aim to spread the truth which alone can make it permanent. May the friends of freedom feel that they are set for the defence of the true gospel, which will bring deliverance to every captive.

Yours for the right, GEO. W. STACY.

A bill prohibiting the immigration of free negroes into the State has passed the Illinois Assembly, by yeas 46, nays 18. What scoundrelism!

Killed by a Whale .- A letter from Callan. dated Jan. 11, states that captain James L. Nye, of the whaling barque Andrews, of New Bedford, and two of his boat's crew, were killed by a whale, on the 29th of December last. In consequence of this disaster, the vessel was obliged to leave the whaling ground, and arrived at Calley Lee. rived at Callao, Jan. 7.

The Barre Gazette states that an Irish servant girl, in Barre, recently received intelligence of the death of a maiden aunt in the old country, leaving to her and her brothers and sisters, six in number, eighteen thousand pounds, or about \$90,000.

General Anastasis Bustamente, three imes President of the Republic of Mexico, died recently, at his residence near Queretaro.

Persevering .- The Portsmouth (N. H.) correspondent of the New York Herald states that a young aspirant for office recently sent Gen. Pierce letters, urging his claims for office, accompanied by his daguerreotype. He is said to be apparently about 24 years of age.

The deaths of Viscount Melbourne, the Earl of Tyrconnel, and the Earl of Oxford, make no less than three peerages that have become extinct with-

High Price for Slaves .- The Easton (Md. Star says, that a lot of nineteen slaves, belonging to the estate of Wm. R. Trippe, deceased, brought, at pub-lic sale, in Easton, on the 11th inst., a little over ten thousand dollars. Several of them were small boys. They were all purchased by citizens of Talbot county.

It is said that there is a cypress tre standing near the Mississippi river, 127 feet in circum-ference, ten feet from the, earth; it is about 120 feet high, and has not a dead branch upon it! It is ele-gantly draped with about two tons of Spanish moses.

A Large Hog .- Mr. Sherman Billings, of Guilford, Vt., has a hog which weighs alive eleven hun-dred pounds. He is two and a half years old. The Emperor of France has bestowed

a first-class medal on Jean Douse, of Newfoundland, for saving the lives of several French sailors. Clergymen of all denominations are per mitted to pass at half price on the Western Railroad, and also on the Connecticut River Railroad, when on

their way to fulfil an appointment to preach, or to ex-change with a brother clergyman. Miss Jane Frazer, a member of ape of Scotch ballad singers known as the Frazer nily, died at Lanark, Canada West, on the 8th ult.,

of pulmonary consumption. Of 47,509,302 passengers conveyed on railways in England, in one year, only seventeen were killed; while in New York State, according to the report of the State Engineer, 7,410,653 were carried on the railroads, and 162 were killed. In England, the chances of being killed on a railroad are as 1 to 285,-

An immense emigrant ship, called the Caroline Chisholm, is about to sail from Southampton for Australia, with nine hundred young women of good character as emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm, who has taken great interest in the emigration movement, will accom-

Gov. Charles Lynch, of Mississippi, died at his residence near Natchez, recently, at a very advanced age. He had filled several stations of public trust, and was Governor of the State from 1836 to

Election Bets .- The Ohio Supreme Cour has decided that any person losing money in a bet on the result of an election, may recover the amount lost by suit; and if the loser fail to sue in six months, any other person may sue and recover it, for his own use.

Railroad Accident .- Mr. Abiel L. Rollin was on Tuesday killed by being ran over by an engine on the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad. Mr. Rollins was crossing the track, his foot slipped and he fell—and before he could recover himself, the engine, which was backing down, passed over him, cutting off both legs, and breaking other bones. He died in one hour after. Mr. Rollins's age was 67.—Portland Adsection.

Self-Emancipation .- During the last fortyeight hours, there have been twenty-three arrivals here from American slavery. They consist of men, wo-men and children. God speed them on their flight! Let it be remembered, that 'Canada comprises an area of about 346,862 square miles, a territory nearly six times the size of England and Wales—hence affording abundance of scope for a mighty nation; and that John Bull

'Is standing on our shore With arms extended wide, To give the refugees a home Across the swelling tide.' - Voice of the Fugitive

There are nine Roman Catholic churche in New York city, east of the Bowery. One of them, the Church of the Holy Redeemer, cost \$60,000, and another is soon to be commenced, which will cost \$20,000. A magnificent Cathedral is also to be built, A magnificent Cathedral is also to be build cost \$500,000, and the largest church edific which will cost \$500, in the United States.

have passed resolutions, in the Senate unanimously, in the House with but three dissenting voices, urging the general government to interfere in favor of Madiai and his wife, who are imprisoned at Florence, for the crime of reading the Bible. The Madiai.-The New York Legislature Heavy Verdict .- In the Court of Comme

Heavy Verdict.—In the Court of Common Pleas, New York, last week, Judge Paine rendered a decision against John Lauberstein, in favor of Joseph Bauer, in the sum of \$10,000, for biting off the end of plaintiff's nose, though it was said the plaintiff had previously attacked the defendant, and severely bitten is than it. Increase of Wealth in Worcesten, Mass.— The Spy says, that in a period of ten years, the value of the property in Worcester has increased \$8,913,416, being nearly three-fold its value in 1842. The increase of polls in the same time is 2921, and the increase of the poll tax, \$4,881.50.

Kidnapping a Wife.—On the 17th ultimo, says the Western Citizen, an alleged fugitive slave was arrested by the United States Marshal, under the following circumstances:—A young colored woman came to that city more than a year since, in care of a young white man, the son of her master, who recides at Memphis, Tennessee. The son brought her to Alton, and set her free. The party who came after her proved he is the free. The party who came after her proved he is the free. The party who came after her proved her to Alton, and set her free. The party who came after her proved he is the free. The party who came after her proved her wife of Mr. Richard Johnson, and daughter of the late Capt. Paul Currez, aged 64 years and 6 months. Also, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15th, at 40 minutes past 1 o'clock, after an illness of ten weeks, of paraly-commissioner. She had been married only a few weeks!

Another Slave Case.—The last Genius of Liberty brings us the proceedings of a case tried in Uniontown, on Monday, the 17th, in which R. P. Flenniken, Esq., (late Charge to Denmark,) officiated as Master in Chancery, and the poor negro—who had committed no other offence than that of escaping from tyranny, to secure that inestimable boon, liberty—was, under his mandate, delivered over to the soul-driver; doubtless fettered and chained, and, like the beast of burden, returned to the heartless owner, there to linger

On the night of January 21st, a fire oke out at Friedland, in Bohemia, which, favored by This most solemn and impressive dispensation called broke out at Friedland, in Bohemia, which, favored by a south wind, extended rapidly over the town, and de-stroyed one hundred and three houses and ten barns. Most of the inmates of the dwelling-houses saved nothing but their lives. Collections are enaking in Vienna and Trieste for the relief of the sufferers. It was from this town of Friedland that Wallenstein took his ducal title.

the course of three years. The building has been in champions. Rev. J. F. Dolbeare is no more. All that process of erection eight or ten years. It is built of white marble, obtained a few miles from Columbus.

The slave has lost one of his truest, most devoted. Another Madiai case has occurred at Ge-

Census of Iowa.-The census of Iowa, for 1852, shows the population of the State to be 230,888; of whom, 7211 are aliens, 43,019 voters, and 361 col-

Correspondence of the Commonwealth. EDMUND QUINCY'S LECTURE AT DEDHAM.

Messes. Editors:—One of the best lectures before the South Dedham Lyceum this season was delivered by Edwind Quincy, Esq. of Dedham, on Friday evening, on 'The Domestic Life of New England before the Revolution.' The theme afforded a fine scope for the lecturer's well known love of antiquarian researches. Evidently, Mr. Quincy has had access to manuscripts and documents not familiar to the public, and the lecture was enriched by many ancedutes and statements illustrating the home life of the pilgrims, which clevated the performance far above the hackneyed essays of ordinary lyceum lecturers. Mr. Quincy's appreciation ordinary lyceum lecturers. Mr. Quincy's appreciation of the pilgrim character, himself of the pure stock, is discriminating, genial and hearty; and the whole lecdiscriminating, genial and hearty; and the whole lec-ture, without a single allusion to what are regarded as the one-idea notions of his 'set,' but enriched with the rhetorical beauties of which one of the ripest scholars of New England is capable, was one which the Lyceum-goers should be unwilling to miss.

Tior.

THE CANADA CONTROVERSY. On our last page, two ommunications may be found, relating to the Refugees' Home Society in Canada West, diametrically opposite in their spirit and testimony. The question is one of considerable perplexity; yet we feel bound in justice to say, that that Society comes too strongly recommended, say, that that Society comes too strongly recommended, by those who can have no other motive than the welfare of the poor fugitives, to make us distrustful of its beneficent design or practical usefulness. And yet Miss Shadd, backed up by a considerable number of the fugitives themselves, seems to make out a plausible case

**EF DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Lonsdale, R. I. . . . Friday, March 4. Valley Falls, "Sat. eve'g & Sun." 5 & 6. Wednesday, "9. March 4. Wednesday, "9. on the opposite side. Deeply deploring these dissensions, and unprepared to be a partisan either for or against the Refugee scheme, all that we can do at this speak at LEICESTER, on Sunday, March 6. distance is to allow both sides to be impartially heard in our columns, though hoping the controversy will be speedily brought to a close. These letters would have been published at a much earlier period, if we could hold a meeting in PORTLAND, on Sunday next, March in our columns, though hoping the controversy will been published at a much earlier period, if we could have found room for them.

In the next LIBERATOR, we shall publish PARKER PILLSBURY's speech at the Annual Meeting, in review of the speech of Senator Sumner.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts from Jan. 5 to Feb. 12, 1853. Rec'd from Lucy Stone, collections by herself and Wm. B. Stone-At West Brookfield 1 54, Brimfield 1 48, Fitchburg 10 05, Gardner 10 37, Milford 3 29, Manchester 5 27..... \$29 00—29 Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for his collec-

From Thos. J. Hunt, Abington, to redeem pledge, 10, Franklin William, Roxbury, do. do., 10, Samuel Dyer, Abington, do. do., 5, Robert R. Crosby, Boston, do. do., 5, Old Col-ony A. S. Society, bal. collections at Plymouth, 13 68, Wm. Farwell, Wal-Plymouth, 13 68, Wm. Farweil, Waltham, to redeem pledge, 5, William Lovell, Weymouth, do. do., 1, Stillman Smith, Norton, do. do., 3, Elizabeth F. M'Intra, Treas. Reading A. S. Society, 15, Jacob Leonard, East Bridgewater, to redeem pledge, 5, Hannah L. Leonard, do. do. do, 2, C. C. L. Hudson 50c., I. H. Scribner 25c, L. Woodbury, Manchester, do. do. 2, Warren W. Rice, Hampden Me., 50c, Henry Abbot, Chelmsford, to redeem pledge, 5, Josiah Hayward, Salem, 15; Jao. Jones, Roxbury, pledge, 10, 94 48—94 48—94 Rec'd from Lewis Ford, for his collec-

Rec'd from Daniel Foster, for his

Rec'd from Parker Pillsbury, for his

At Reading 2 60, Byefield 2 15, Man-chester, N. H., S, Bradford, N. H., 5 00, Henniker, N. H., 4 85, Weare, do., 9 18, Lexington 10c, Waitham 8, Essex Co. A. S. Soci ty 5, Elam Bur-Essex Co. A. S. Soci ty 5, Etam Bur-nam, Hamilton, Mass., 1.
Rec'd from West Brookfield A. S. S., by John M. Fisk
Rec'd from Dr. Aldrich, Fall River, by C. L. Remond.
Rec'd from S. S. Foster, by C. L. Remond.....

S. PHILBRICK,

Treas. Muss. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Feb. 12, 1353.

burden, returned to the heartless owner, there to linger out a miserable existence, and that, too, without the benefit of clergy.—Brownsville Free Press. Mr. Wm. H. Fry made allusion to Uncle fairs, accumulated a competency, and retired from bu-Tom literature in a recent lecture in New York, and was hissed. He said, 'I was a freeman before I was an an artist.' [Tremendous cheers and hissing continued, but quiet having been restored]—'Yes, I ask nothing of this audience but the liberty of speech; and now, having sottled that matter, let me say to my friends who have hissed me, whom I do not think the less of for so doing, that I did not allude to the book in question in any political sense whatever, but simply as mention af American literary art.' [Marks of approval.]

fairs, accumulated a competency, and retired from business fifteen years ago. He was always ready to extend the hand of relief to his enslaved countrymen, and none was more ready to assist, according to his ability, in the elevation of his people. He was one of the earliest friends of Mr. Garrisox. He has been a subscriber to his paper since the first number was issued in Baltimore, and for several years an efficient agent for The Liberator, and very active in circulating his 'Thoughts on Colonization,' in 1832. In all the vicis-'Thoughts on Colonization,' in 1832. In all the vicis-The latest Uncle-Tom-ism mentioned is a specimen of paper hanging exhibited in a store in Liverpool. The pattern represents in compartments the most striking scenes in Mrs. Stowe's work. Eliza dresses in the latest Parisian fashion, and the male slaves are portrayed with costume usually worn by Don Juan's luckless man Leporello.

situdes the anti-slavery cause has been heir to, Mr. J. always maintained a straight-forward, consistent course, firmly adhering to the pioneer who first sounded the alarm. He died in peace. When asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace. When asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace when asked if he was larm. He died in peace whe situdes the anti-slavery cause has been heir to, Mr. J. ed that his end was probably near, he was resigned to Mrs. Stowe, starts for Europe in April. whatever might be the will of God. As the sands of Her brother, Charles Beecher, goes with her. She will experience such a reception, as never woman before received in Europe! take hold on earth, and he gently fell asleep in the

together, at the funeral services on Sunday last, a very large concourse of citizens, who followed their remains

magnificent State House in the Union. When finished, it will cost \$1,000,000. The roof is to be put on during the present year, and the whole to be completed in the course of three years. The building has been been seen that the work of the course of three years.

The slave has lost one of his truest, most devoted and practical friends. For wheresoever a good office noa. The victim's name is Daniel Mazzinghi, a surgeon, who has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for the crime of preaching. bread, or pouring in the balm of consolation, Bro. Dolbeare was ever ready to do his part, and go as far as those who would go the farthest in sacrificing for the welfare of his unfortunate fugitive brethren.

He departed this life in the early part of last week, at his home in Raisin, among his friends, in the bright hope of a blessed immortality. Requiescat in pace!

Butices of Meetings, &c.

EF WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on slav-ery in North Brookfield, in the Upper Town Hall, on Thursday evening next, March 10th, at 7 o'clock.

A. S. Society, will lecture in the following places:— Rowley, Friday Manesbury, Satur'y & Sun'y Boxford, Tuesday, Middleton, Wednesday, Topsfield, Thursday, Danvers, Saturday, Sunday, Sunday, March 4

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. A. S.

icty, will lecture as follows :-Leominster, Sunday, March Fitchburg, Wednesday, " Fall River, Sunday, " DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Mass. Anti . Wednesday, " 9. .Thurs. & Friday, 10 & 11. Sat. & Sunday, 12 & 13.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of Worcester

Doctor G. W. F. MELLEN (if nothing unforeseen prevents) will give his Lecture upon the Cause of Color as it appears in the different races of men, in Cochituate Hall, on Tuesday Evening next, March 8, at half past 7 o'clock. Also,

On Wednesday and Friday of same week, and at the same place, a Lecture upon the Intellectual Capacity of the African, and the financial bearings of Slavery upon the Commercial, Manufacturing and Industrial Interest of the Country.

Having bestowed considerable thought and labor on all these subjects, he would particularly call the attention of the merchant, manufacturer and mechanic to the lecture on the Financial bearings of Slavery, that they may know the destructive influence which that system has upon their pecuniary interests.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and lady.) \$1.00 for six lectures; 25 cents single ticket, with a lady. To be had at the door of the Hall.

TADIES' SALE.—The Ladies of the 12th Baptist Church and Society in Boston, propose bolding a sale in the Vestry of their Meeting-House in Southac street, to commence on Monday evening, March 7th, to continue till Friday evening, the 11th.
Contributions of refreshments, fancy and useful articles for the occasion, are respectfully solicited from their friends in Boston and the neighboring towns.
The proceeds of the sale are to aid the Society in paying the debt now on their house.
Contributions of any kind may be handed in at the vestry, on Monday, March 7th, where a committee will be in attendance to receive them, or may be handed to the pastor, Rev. L. A. Grims, No. 13 Oswego St., near the Asylum, any time previous to the above sale. Season Tickets 25 cents, Single Tickets 124 cents.
On Friday Evening, March 11th, there will be a social entertainment for the benefit of said Church.
Tickets 50 cents. Children half-price.
Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE. Letters, &c., for WENDELL PHILLIPS, hould be addressed to FLORENCE P. O., Hampshire Co., Mass.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. Jeremiah Colburn of West Dedham left his home on the 27th of January last, and has not since returned. He was seen in Boston the same day. He is a tail man (about six feet,) with dark hair and whiskers, and was dressed, when his friends last saw him, in 'sheep's-gray' pantaloons and sack, and a dark overcoat. His age is forty-one. It is supposed that he had cash with him to the amount of two hundred dollars. As he is a man of correct habits, and in easy circumstances, it is feared that he has met with some misfortune; and editors generally are solicited to publish these facts, so that his present situation—whatever it is—may be made known to his family as soon as possible. Information should be communicated to his wife—Eliza Ann Colburn, West Dedham, Massachusetts.

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THE SILENT LAND; OR, LEAVES OF CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED,

BY MRS. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS. This volume is a compilation from the Best prose writers and poets of America and England, of their most beautiful pieces, for the solace of those who mourn the loss of near and dear friends. Price \$1 00.

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BY A PASTOR'S WIFE. This volume is designed, in a measure, as a contrast to that charming little book, Sunny Side, and we doubt not that it will meet with quite as favorable a reception as that work. It is written is an admirable style, and he who commences its perusal will hardly be able to stop until he has gone through. Price 75 cts.

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TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN BY MES. WILSON. This most interesting work contains the listery of the last days of this distinguished man, and the account of his numerous interviews and conversations with his pastor, Muntor, through whose instrumentality he was led to abandon his skepticism, and embrace the religion of Jesus. Price 62 1-2 cts.

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Missionary at Constantinople.

A portion of this most admirably written volume of Meditations on the last hours of our Savior upon earth, was published some years since, and met with great favor from the religious public. The work has been rewritten, and very much enlarged, and is again offered to the community. We would not say a word in its commendation to those who have read the volume as originally published. To those who love to go with the Redeemer of men, to meditate in the garden of Gethsemane, or upon the mount of Olives, or by the sea of Galilee, this volume will afford a vein of sacred thought. Price \$1 00.

Dr. Beecher's Third Volume.

We have just issued the third volume in the series of the writings of this venerable and eloquent man, as has been lately said of him by some one, 'the father of more brains than any other man in the country.' This volume contains his Views of Theology, and his celebrated Trial for Heresy before the Presbytery and Synod of Cincinnati, with a superb steel Portrait by Andrews. Price \$1. No clergyman's library is complete without Dr. Beecher's writings. Dr. Beecher's writings ...

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BY DR. E. C. BOGERS. A learned and philosophical exposure of the modern belief in spiritual manifestations, showing, most conclusively, that we need not go to the spirit world to account for those things, but that they can all be explained by human agency, and upon philosophical principles. Let the believers in spiritual rappings read this able and conclusive work. Price \$1 00.

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We need not inform the public that any work from Mr. Spooner's pen would be one of great research and learning—his logical agateness as a writer is too well known. This, his last, and perhaps his greatest effort, on the Trial by Jury, is destined to create a commotion in the world. Jurymen will learn their rights and duties from it, and also learn to what are incommon in the world. ties from it, and also learn to what an alarming extent their rights have been encroached upon. We bespeak for this able treatise a candid perusal. Price—\$1.25 in cloth; \$1.50 in law sheep.

GERMAN UNCLE TOM. TRANSLATED BY PROFESSOR HUTTEN.

In one volume octavo. Price 50 cts. The English language has been exhausted in praise of this unrivalled tale; and this translation into the German language we believe with he as popular among the large German population in this country.

BOOK OF 1000 ANECDOTES. HUMOROUS, GRAVE AND WITTY.

BY M. LAFAYETTE BRYN, M. D. There are hours when men need relaxation from the sterner labors of life, both bodily and mental. In these seasons, such a volume as the above is a desirable com-panion, and affords that relief which the mind needs.

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The Congressional speeches of this distinguished and uncompromising anti-slavery voteran, who is still bat-tling nobly with the powers of darkness, complete in one volume, 12 mo., with a portrait. Price, \$1.00.

Key to Uncle Tom, in German. This work is now being translated into German, by one of our best German scholars, and will be issued soon after the publication of the English edition.

WRITINGS OF PROF. BELA B. EDWARDS, D. D.,

BY REV. PROF. PARK, D. D. WITH A MEMOIR, BY DR. PARK. This work, which has been unavoidably delayed, will be issued in two volumes, 12 mo., about the 1st of

April.

The numerous admirers of Dr. Edwards will hail with pleasure this announcement. The collected writings of such a man are an invaleable contribution to our literature, more particularly when compiled by so ripe a scholar as Dr. Park. The Memoir glows with all the fervid enthusiasm of the Editor.

Complete Fncyclopædia of Music, BY JOHN W. MOORE, Assisted by Jone S. Dwiour, Esq., the learned and accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

accomplished Editor of The Journal of Music.

This work will occupy an unoccupied field, no such work ever having been compiled before, either in this country or in England. It will be a complete Dictionary of all Musical Terms, a History of the Science of Music, from the earliest times to the present; a Treatise on Hormony and Thorough Bass; a Description of all known Musical Instruments, and a complete Musical Biography, containing a succinct memoir of more than 3000 of the meet distinguished Musical collebrities and composers who have ever lived. To be comprised in one large royal Sec. valume, of about 1000 pages, double columns. To be published during the summer.

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POETRY.

From the Hartford Republican. LAW AND GOSPEL SODEEN BALLAD, SHOWING HOW THE AMERICAN UNION WAS SAVED.

Millard Law loved Mary Gospel, Not, I ween, with love sincere, But his heart was set on 'union'; Furthermore, doth not appear.

So be in a fishion woo'd her, And the Priest pronounced them one; But the nuptial tie was broken Ere the setting of the sun.

Millard Law was stern and haughty, Mary Gospel mild and meek; He a blow for blow would render. She would turn the other cheek

Yoked in union so unequal, Soon they had a filling out : Listen while the tale I tell you How the parting came about

Sitting by their glowing fire-side, Late upon their welding-day, While, without, the wind was driving Snow and sleet in wild affray ;-Suddenly their ears were startled

By a low and lengthened moan; Millard said, 'The wind is wailing,' Mary said, 'It is the groan Of some chilled and suffering wanderer, Lost amid the drifting snow,

Needing aid and friendly succor.

He replied, 'It may be so.' Mary to the door was hasting, Saving, 'I will let him in. 'Stay, be prudent,' cried out Millard,

. Ask the color of his skin.' But the noisy storm was londer Than his gruff and surly tone; Back the bolt was drawn, and open

Wide the outer door was thrown. Thinly clad, and shaking, shir ering, Hulf with cold and half with feight, Stool a woman on the door-step, Begging shelter for the night.

Dress and voice and dark complexion Told she came from Southern land : Welcome, fugitive from hondage I. Mary said, with outstretched hand.

Enter, sister, you are welcome, Here are shelter, warmth and food; Think no more of toils and sorrows, We will try to do you good.'

'Never!' growled a voice behind her; While our glorious Union stands Firmly based on human chattels, Shall we aid to break their binds

Let the jule go back or perish, No ado about her make, Tell me not of deeds of mercy When the Union is at stake. Stenning out amid the tempest.

Mury said, 'I'll perish too,' And around her trembling sister Lo ingly her arms she threw.

' Perish, Mary Gospel, perish ! ' Millard shouts, and bolts the door; ' Perish, Mary Gospel, perish ! ' He repeats it o'er and o'er. · Let our union brief be broken,

Bit er Union to secure ; PERISH! MARY GOSPEL, PERISH! Glorious Union, st'll endure ! ' So he leaves them to the darkness. Driving wind and pelting sleet, While the night grows cold and colder, And their pulses feebly beat.

Heavenward Mary's eyes are lifted, And a halo crowns her brow; Blessed angels! are ve coming To redeem your loved ones now

Angel voices softly answer-Listen ye to what they say Fairt not, fear not! Got is with you! Morning cometh, and the day .

From the Nantucket Mirror. SONG OF PREEDOM

BY A NANTUCKET LADY.

Tuxe- Hil, Columbia.

Hail ! for Freedom's sacred cause ! Hail! for Freedom's rightcous laws, Which shall around the wide world ring, Which shall around the wide world ring. Till heaven and earth, and sky and sea, Send back the sound, our soil is free; Though deepest shadows well the sky, And though night dews around us lie. Let us shrink not from the task, While life and hope and truth shall last Sound the trump from shore to shore, Stavery's curse shall be no more : And the anthem of the free Raise aloud for Liberty!

Strike for violated rights! Shrink not till each heart unites, And kneels around our God-built shrine, And kneels around our God-built shrine. Which, based upon the broadest plan, Shall bind the brotherhood of man : What though the world dance madly on The victory shall yet be won, And peal on peal our shout shall be, Columbia, land of liberty ! Sound the trump from shore to shore, Slavery's curse shall be no more;

PROTECTION TO THE FUGITIVE.

The true and brave Will hunt no slave, For law or priest, for fiends or men? While shines the sun They send no freed ones back again.

And the authem of the free

Raise aloud for Liberty!

Though hirelings jeer, And statesmen sneer. The 'Higher Law' shall still remain ; When falsehoods old Shall lose their hold,

O, sing for juy! this Law shall reign. By Freedom fired, Of shams grown tired, Tired of the rule of Priest and King,

Heroic, free, He asks to drink from Truth's clear spring.

NO WORK THE HARDEST WORK Ho! all who labor-all who strive-

Ye wield a lofty power ; Do with your might, do with your strength, Fill every golden hour! The glorious privilege to do Is man's most noble dower ; Oh! to your birthright and yourselves To your own souls be true! A weary, wretched life is theirs, Who have no work to do.

THE LIBERATOR.

THEY NEED HELP?

Mr. Garrison: The incomparable letter of Rev. C. C. Foote has been given to your readers; but, as truth is there. The Rev. gentleman's testimony as to the money mighty and will prevail, there is no reason to fear that sent, and also to the poor fugitive boxes being sent the real friends of the colored race will be slow to award their due to those 'tall beggars,' who live by misrepresenting the condition of fugitives, after this matter shall have been thoroughly sifted, and the glar-ing falschoods and sophistry resorted to, to sustain a rotten institution, fairly set forth.

the letter referred to.

working order, cant, and Uacle Tom's Cabin, is made wet and frozen in boxes. Is no one at fault? to pass muster before an intelligent community. Did Mr. Bibb says the friends give him full power to give Mr. Foote learn of the 'small faction of colored persons in and about Windsor, (most of whom have never Should he think a man applying is not a fugitive, there was a crowd of fugitives. The assertion that the contradicted by a single meeting; if it could, will Rev. Mr. Foote please tell at what time it was contradicted, and where the meeting was held? Since the formation of the Refugees' Home Society, there has not been a does it mean horses and chickens? meeting held in its favor in Canada.

make the truth appear ridiculous, is ridiculous enough, surely. It is well known here that the emigration of fu-C. Forte will not despise.

the lazy deserve not encouragement in their laziness.'-

'I attended a large meeting, * * and was pleased

'I ha e travelled from New York to Florida, and I The etrocest from New Tork of Floran, and have seen no lind where I can get a liting as well as here. We cannot hope to have using a meng us here, until this begging system is stooped. It causes more lift-fieling and division than anything else. Every time you ler, you case Gal, who has after you this goot land. * * * If you will do yoursel es any good, buy your own lind, settle down, and make homes for yourseless.'—Reported by Rev. G. Thompson.

ed that flour'shing community of refugees? They dish ration. The most of those whose names appear below above work.' The beggars did not help them-they names was made. were a curse; then they must have helped themselves, assisted at arst by friends around them, and at times, too, when it was more difficult for fugitives to get employment than now. Fugitives, at one time, were known to go back to slavery from this country, A mass meeting of the colored people was held in

beigh, which is called the Elgin settlement. In all of the above, we know that our people are owners and tillers of the soil, many of whom possess from ten to two hundred acres of lund, and whose money goes freely, hundred acres of lund, and whose money goes freely, every year, for the support of government, &c. In addition to this, they are supporting schools, churches and temperance societies, quite as numerously as our 'decent white brethren'; and nine-lenths of these persons are refugees from Southern slavery, who commenced here in the forest, without a cent of capital with which thelp themsel es."—H. Bibb's review of the Larwill letter, Feb. 25, 1851.

in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the Voice of May 20, 1852, on the Refugees' Home; therefore, says, among other things-

the enlightened portion of the colored population of Canada West have uttered their protest against it, [the begging.] No people ever was or will be respected or elevated, who do not respect themselves more than to become public beggars, or who will even consent to tire on the charities of others, sconer than work for their living. * * In cautioning the public against these men, we had occasion to say, that "there was no suffering among this people," or that all who would work could make a good living, and we now re-affirm the same thing."—H. Bibb.

But to the inquiry, 'Does slavery better qualify peo- and as it was a late stage of the meeting, many having ple for successful labor than freedom?' the fugitives retired, it was answer : No, sir ; therefore, in refusing your homes, Voted, to increase the list hereafter. they prefer British Liberty to a degrading serf.lom un- Samuel Green, R. H. S. der the Refugees' Home Society.'

The comparison of the sufferers by are in Montreal, Thomas Dolston, and the allusion to hundreds of mater and plight that restraining a point; the cause is in a sad plight that re-Riph Carter,

'But these beggars, who, like drowning men, are ever ready to catch at straws, seized upon this part of the sentence, (referring to the absence of suffering.) and put a Galse construction upon it. Show us a community where there is a very considerable number of inhabitants, be they white or black, in this Province or the States and we will how some of the work of the states. States, and we will show some of the number who have not all the necessaries of life, and yet they have generally too much self-respect to send out beggars."

Henry keye Wm. Keyes Wm. Keyes Bruthamas Bruthamas

Then may the destitute and starving of the large Peter cities of the United States not be deprived of comforts, Elisha F or the cause of the Southern slave hindered, by the un- John de Baptist, necessary and unrighteous diversion of thousands of Anselm P. Wilburn dollars into the coffers of the Refugees' Home Society, as the foregoing testimony of its Corresponding Secretary conclusively shows they would be. Singular peo-

ple are these begging 'brothers of ours, surely'! Of the appeals made by almoners, it may be said that the 'doctors do not agree,' when at home, as to Mr. Epiron: their necessity. The honesty of nearly every promi- As your columns have been generously opened to the nent almoner in Canada has been questioned by Henry considerations of questions respecting the condition o Bibb and wife, when talking of them, among whom are fugitives in Canada, I trust you will permit me also Revd's Hiram Wilson, Wm. P. Newman, Isaac J. Rice, occupy a space in your valuable journal, in relation E. E. Kirkland, D. Hodgkiss, and a host of smaller the controversy about the Refugees' Home Society. names I do not remember. Mrs. Bibb gave one dollar wish to examine the subject calmly and impartially for a copy of I. J. Rice's miserable circular, in order nevertheless, I will assure you in the outset, that my that what she designated his 'lies about destitution' deliberate convictions are, that this Society is a highly might be exposed. That children have been sent a long useful and philanthropic organization. I shall the distance for books and clothes, there is no doubt; per- proceed, by answering some of the prominent objection sons who have lived in the country twenty years—ownthat are urged against it, in numerical order.

1st. 'It is but a continuation of the disgraceful be having heard they were here, and should they send their ging operations that have been carried on in the Sta know of our forests, doubt this new version of 'The pers.'

Babes in the Woods, Had Mr. Foote looked at the November letter carefully, he would see, that quotation he makes do not agree with the original exactly; but he THE COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA-DO can have the full benefit of his construction, for fagi tives think that it is not that many almoners have no deserved the penitentiary, that they have not been sen

I can claim no consideration from you on the score of they keep them in their storehouses until called for I can claim no consideration from you on the score of personal acquaintance, whatever; but as the authorized representative of a large body of fugitives, some of whose names I herewith send, I trust that you will open your columns, that something may be said in answer to the letter referred to. not true, however, that no one is at fault for 'the The article in THE LIBERATOR of November 22, 1852, waste.' I will tell the story out now, and the Rev. C is truthful in every particular enumerated, and, more-over, Rev. C. C. Foote's letter does not disprove anything therein contained; but, with wonderful ingenuity, a stronge medley of false statements, curious comparisons, stale recommendations of the Fugitives' Home by children. The chickens have roosted on them, his gentlemen who have never examined the scheme in horses have walked on them, and some are kept there

been slaves,") from personal observation, or from the though he be destitute,—should the fugitive say he Voice of the Fugitire? The entire statement is false, as the author of it knows, if he knows anything of the tute persons have the misfortune to have been born free. population and state of things here; but as he speaks without qualification, he must take the award the public will give him. It would be a difficult matter to find twenty families originally free in this township; and at the meeting here, not five were represented; but resolutions express the voice of nine-tenths, could not be that 'persons of whatever complexion' need aid at times. That does not mean white and black, and the intermediate shades of complexion, by our almoners

If the Home Society cannot furnish homes faster than How does Mr. Foote know that the 'new comers' are the people receive them, or can be persuaded into sethelp others? Does he know any thing of the value of other gentlemen begging for it should stop their operalabor in this country, and the case with which it may be had? If he is acquainted with the facts, then his attempt to they think of it. From them I learned that the Constitution of the Society had been read to them by 'quite gitives by families is the exception, not the rule, and, as a respectable people in Detroit' as it is not-or rather, consequence, there are more persons able to work. But I will give authority on this point that, may be, Rev. C. comparison between this abortion and Mr. King's set-Work can be had by all who are willing to work, and thement of respectable persons, promiseuously free and slaves ?

Would the benevolent believe, that of the twenty-or to see and hear so many ministers and people express themselves very desidedly in detestation of the (begging) scheme. At a public meeting in New Caman, there are a unanimous voice in condemnation of the whole system."—Rev. G. Thompson. months the Society has had authorised agents out on its but twelve persons have been cojoled into taking lots at all; and some of these have declared they will give

Does it look reasonable that this speech would have this begging, when such a resort may be had to further been made, if these things cannot be done? Who help- that object by such means as the letter under consider tinctly say this begging has been 'a curse instead of a are but a small portion of those who attended the Numbers of men have got rich on it, and meeting, but who left before the proposition to take Very respectfully, sir,

MARY A. SHADD. WINDSOR, C. W., Jan. 12, 1858.

MINUTES.

because it was found difficult to get either shelter or this place, (Windsor, C. W.) on the evening of January or work, at first; but who has heard of a recent case 11th, 1858, to express more fully their views of the of the kind? At this season, as many passengers of Refugees' Home, and to consider, especially, the recent the underground railroad as can come, can get, with- letter of Rev. C. C. Foote, an agent of the Refugees out difficulty, from seven shillings to one dollar a day, Home Society. Samuel Green, of the Refugees' Home, or from ten to fourteen dollars per month, along the en- was appointed Chairman, George Williams, Assistant,

tire frontier.

'Let us compare the following settlements with the whites: Colchester, New Canaan, Mulden, Gosfield, Sundwich, Queen's Bush, Dawn, Chatham, and Raleich, which is called the Elein settlement. In all of wilson of the R. H. S., Robinson Bush, Rev.

slanders against us, by representing us as in leading-In commenting on the proceedings of a meeting held strings to Henry Bibb and wife, and as eager to settle

Resolved, That as we have heretofore done, we will use all honest means to prevent our brethren from be-'The man (Wm. Lunney) has recently taken an agency under the latter, to help the poor, starving functives in Canada. All of the enlightened portion of the colored population of the enlightened portion of the colored population of the colored population of the colored population of the colored population of the colored to the first tends of the colored population of the colored po

Coleman Freeman, free,

Leonard Strander, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Jones, Jacob Jones, free, Delilah Jones, Emeline Jones. Amelia Gasaway J. T. Jackson, James Watson, Charles Elliott Amistead Marshall Lucy Ward, Wm. Walker, Martha Smith, John Woodson, Jesse Rucker, Peter Locke, Wyley Reynolds, free, Mr. Newman.

SAMUEL GREEN, Chairman GEORGE WILLIAMS, Assistant Ch'n. WM. P. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

REPUGEES' HOME SOCIETY.

little ones, the children would find the journey more omfortable and less dangerous, if made through the forest, than on an open road. However, persons who de graced, by being represented as a lot of destitute pass

The individuals who formed this Society heartily de- benevolent operation? This is the pointed question, plored the abuses arising from the hordes of itinerant and I wish I could leave a satisfactory blank he beggars, who, on their institudual responsibility, throng-ed the States, collecting contributions in old clothing pelled to go on and state the truth. and food for fugitives in Canada, and soliciting donations for churches and schools, always to be established tended the meeting of the Refugee Home Society held among them; yet they were, at the same time, deeply impressed with the sindowled necessities of the thousands who come penniless to these shores, often in the dissented, no doubt conscientiously, from some of the

by their individual thrift and in lustry are called forth, in order to preserve the possession of their homes.

ed between them.'

various planets of the solar system and their adjacent advantages and disadvantages.'

the natural (not the donated) right of every man to a settlers. Seven or eight have received lots, and erected farm or home of his own, and I pray and labor for that log cabins thereon, and taken possession of the same. day to come; but this is not an age for Utopian pro- Others, who have the manliness to withstand the browmost feasible shape, may be realized on a partial scale one to apply to the Executive Committee for lots. Nev in the present. With this reformers must be content, ertheless, the success of the enterprise has been retarded Refugees' Home Society, therefore, very wisely contem- on-these angry passions must subside before the dethe times, though it be but the beginning of a great reform. That the free-born colored people would be en- I predicate this opinion upon the success that has fortunate brethren, most of whom have spent the prime Buxton, and against which some of the same objection of their lives in slavery, is to argue a narrow-mind- can be urged as against the Refugees' Home Society. edness which I believe is not characteristic of the most But any one who publicly opposes the Elgin Association of them who will come here to settle. Probably those knows that it will be at the hazard of his or her standwho urge this objection do not consider that the exten- ing for common sense, in the estimation of the anti-slasion of the same gratuity to free-born men, would be a very public, especially in Canada. greater depreciation of that spirit of 'self-reliance

urged in the first objection. 4th, 'No distinctive settlements of the colored people apart from the whites, ought to be established here, where all are equal before the law.'

Whilst a community of civil right may equally comprehend all who may be within the sphere every community. The French Canadians, and the old country and American settlers, and their descendants, Norwich, Chesterfield, and Goshen, under the diare two grand divisions of such affinities in this Province, aside from the minor subdivisions of rank new-ince, aside from the minor subdivisions of rank new-

his land for the period of fifteen years after he receives it, is despotic.

it, is despotic.

If the Society compelled men to take its land on these conditions, and at the same time prevented them from obtaining land elsewhere, then the term might be fitly applied to the Society; but so long as it has not the applied to the Society; but so long as it has not the power to do either, it is an unreasonable allegation. The objects, therefore, that the Society had in view, were—first, to establish a permanent little homestead for each family, at least, until the children were reared up to be of some help to themselves, despite of the probable improvidence of fathers; and, in the second place, to ensure the philanthropic contributors to this project to ensure the philanthropic contributors to this project that their benevolence should not go to nought, by beling. It gave him new life and indomitable courage. It carried the French over the Alps, and

that their benevolence should not go to nought, by being stripped out of the hands of the inexperienced refugees by cunning land-sharks.

Now, Mr. Editor, I suppose the question very naturally arises in your mind, how is it that a party of persons intended to be benefitted, resident in the vicinity of the Society's central operations, oppose its objects and measures? Allow me, in the first place, to inform you that this opposition was not commenced, nor is it sustained at the present time, by those intended to be benefitted. The prime movers in this antagonism are either free-born persons or fugitives who have acquired property, and are therefore disqualified to receive a benefice from the Refagees' Home Society. In the second place, I assure you, sir, that it is not from any practical demonstration yet of the evil tendency of these objects and measures, that this opposition is kept alive by those who so gratuitously interest themselves; for the Society has just commenced the permanent distribution of the land to settlers, and there was no permanent commenced, although some persons had been allowed to go upon the land, with the assurance of a permanent cocupancy, as soon as the Society had completed its arrangements for the same. Thus you see, my dear sir, that all the denunciatious of the evil workings of the Society have been merely conjectural predictions, without the least shadow of proof. But why has this party been aroused thus to oppose an immature and inciplent

Several individuals of influence and intelligence at

most inclement season of the year, and without that ex- minor provisions of that Constitution, and some of them perience which a life of self-tependence begets, and expressed that dissent there. Those objections were which is so necessary in a state of civil freedom. They desired to put a stop to the abuses they deplored, but that meeting of well-tried friends of the slave were not without cutting off the aid of the benevolent from the convinced of the utility of changing these provisions. real necessities of the refugees. To solve this problem, But nevertheless, the whole Constitution was left open they thought that if a favorable chance was given to for alteration or amendment, by a specific article in the fugitives to get comfortable though humble homes of their own, in the midst of which a school-house for to the Society may find it advisable so to do. Those, educational purposes should be erected, they would thus therefore, who adopted the Constitution, did not claim be placed in a position independent of the further char- immutability or infallibility for their Constitution, but ities of their friends, in such minor matters as clothing left it open for improvement under the suggestions of all and food, which they could then easily procure for good and earnest men who would unite with them for the accomplishment of the great object in view. But those individuals were not content to avail themselves made to systematize the benevolence of interested philanthropists, and to preserve them from the wiles and privately expressed determination to raise the standard impositions of irresponsible beggars. In these days, of opposition. Within two or three days, a meeting of when so much is said in favor of 'systematic benevo-lence' in sustaining all other objects by voluntary con-racks of Windsor, at night, and those individuals retributions, certainly no one will deny the wisdom of its ferred to above harangued the meeting, in total denunapplication in the case of aiding the American refugees ciation of the Society; but not content with that, they Canada. In reply to the latter clause of the objectused that means so effective among an impulsive crowd tion under consideration, I will admit that it is degrad- - the argument of the demagogue. They were told ing to have agents begging for such an insignificant that the Society proposed to reënslave them on a small object as old clothing, both on the part of those who scale, by a fifteen years' servitude, before they acquired give, as well as those who receive; but I am as fully possession of their land, and urged those who had just nvinced, on the other hand, that it is praiseworthy come from the shambles of American slavery not to enfor philanthropists to assist men, who have been robbed ter into this Canadian servitude. The project was by slavery of all their earnings, to get homes and an called a cunning land scheme, for the benefit of the education for their children, and that it would be equal- prime movers therein, igto whose possession they averly praiseworthy in those thus benefitted to be grateful for red the land would ultimately fall, after the fugitives uch extraordinary favors, and to show their apprecia- had prepared it to their hands. Reflections were thus tion of the same by improving the opportunity to do so. cast upon the purity of motives and integrity of char-2d. It discourages self-reliance on the part of the acter of the gentlemen who conduct the Society; and the colored men who were identified with them were This would be true, if the Society did not impose con-placed in the light of traitors to the cause of their race. ditions, along with the favor it extends to them, where- With such appeals to the passions of an impulsive and unreflective people, bearing then the smart of the slavedriver's lash on their scarred flesh-coming as it did Ed. 'It ought to be extended to the free-born as well from a man of such gigantic proportions as S. R. as the slave-born colored people who come to Canada to Ward, Esq., and reiterated by Rev. A. McArthur, and settle, or else an invidious distinction will be engender- Miss M. A. Shadd-you must know the impossibility of those who had been placed under the ban of secret ene-This plea might be enlarged on, and poor white aboli- mies to the fugitives to vindicate there the Society to the cionists, who might choose to come and settle among the satisfaction of all, and to calm the turbulent passions fugitives, included in the sphere of the Society's opera- thus aroused. The writer was present at that evertions; and we might still go on, extending the princi- memorable meeting, and in a few words he took occaple, on some analogous considerations, until 'all the sion to tell those assembled, prior to the adoption of a world and the rest of mankind ' were included; and batch of denunciatory resolutions, what he now again the Refugees' Home Society would thus become, from a reiterates, 'That neither a meeting of excited factionsimple benevolent association, an imperial court, for the ists, nor any other set of men swayed by their prejudiarbitration of the destinles of the world. And if it pos- ces and passions, rather than their reason, can desessed this universal spirit like the American govern- cide in anticipation in relation to the future effects of ment, it might extend the 'area' of benevolence still measures necessarily so complicated; and that the pracfurther, by re-annexing the objects of charity in the tical workings alone must demonstrate to the world its The Society has since commenced practical opera-

Some of the best reformers of the day, indeed, urge by purchasing and surveying their hands into lots for jects. Reform, when presented in its simplest and beating of this clique of inveterate opposers, go one by accepting it as the pledge and basis of the future. The among the fugitives by this opposition. But time rolls plates the accomplishment only of a project that can be monstration of facts, and the Refugees' Home Society nade feasible to the intelligence and philanthropy of will (in my opinion) be triumphant, and come out of

vious of the assistance thus extended to their more un- attended a similar movement conducted by Mr. King at J. THEODORE HOLLY.

WINDSOR, C. W., Jan. 15, 1853.

From the Hampshire (Northampton) Gazette MUSICAL CONCERT.

MR. EDITOR .- Among the things that will be rent reminiscer social affinities in none will stand higher as a scene of pleasing inter-

ince, aside from the minor subdivisions of rank peculiar to each. Nevertheless, it is desirable that color should be eradicated as a basis for the social distinctions of rank; but this will be done by the colored man himself, when in a state of freedom, after he becomes thoroughly educated, and the personal sense of slavery shall be lost in a free-born generation of descendants, in collidar contact with other classes.

The address by Wendell Phillips, Esq., was a novel and felicitous thing, and fully sustained his reputation as a public speaker. He commenced with an apology for undertaking to speak upon a subject to which he felt so incompetent to do justice. 'When a boy,' said he, 'I went to a singing school, and the teacher, dividing us off, says to the bass, 'you may be seated here,' the 'tenor there,' and he told me and one or two others we might go home.' Still he felt a deep interest in in political contact with other classes,

5th. 'Twenty-five acres is not enough land for a man
of family to make a living.'

This, I think, will sound strangely in the ears of
thrifty Now Englanders, especially when he hears that
the land is of a very superior quality compared with his
own rugged soil. This idea arises in part from the imthe land is of a very superior quality compared with his own rugged soil. This idea arises in part from the improvident manner that Western agriculture is generally conducted. May not the refagees effect a reform in this respect? And if it be really too small, will not this fact be an incentive to the settlers to endeavor to get more land, as soon as possible, by their own individual exertions, and thus the spirit of self-reliance be still further developed by this 'restrictive condition'?

Chi. (The restrictive condition'? 6th. 'The restriction, preventing a man from selling among us. Never will it be remedied till it be his land for the period of fifteen years after he receives something more than a mere holiday affair.

The only frue Portrait of Washington.

JUST PUBLISHED. T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's our Portrait, in the Athenaum, Bosto

THIS superb picture, engraved under the a tendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the The appellar picture, engraved under the superior and highly-gifted artist, is the only received in the superior washington ever published. It has been characterist as the only as the greatest work of art ever produced in this consideration. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the PARK CUSTIS, who says, it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original, and to CHEF USTIC who says, it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original, and to CHEF USTIC TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United Singuistics of the of the face. And of the great original. PRESIDE FILLMORE says, the work appears to me to have admirably executed, and entendly worth of the particular admirably executed, and entendly worth of the public. Says MARCHANT, the entent portrait painter, and the pupil of Suart, Your print, to my mind, is more remarkable than any other print, to my mind, is more remarkable than any other lawys seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignifications of air and manner, which all who ere say him man it commemorates. an it commemorates.'

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer

every lover of Washington to the portain itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letter of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Schlars as companying it.

ARTISTS — Marchant and Ellett, of New York;

ARTISTS — Marchant and Ellett, of New York;
Neagle, Rothermel and Lambkin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charlester,
S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hea.
George W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATEMIN—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major General
Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hea. Willian
R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Linn Boyd, He.
Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Grabam, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Bea.
Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hos. John Rod.
Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS—Charles Folms,
Esqu., the well known; Ulynasia et al. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hea. John Melan. Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS—Chartes Folson. Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athers Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athensum, who says, 'I would rather own it than any pained copy I have ever seen;' Edwin P. Whippe, Rehal Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everstt, Ll. P., Wm. R. Procott, Ll. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Ineroa Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitt Green and Company of the Co Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fix free Hulleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wn. Gimere Simer; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macales, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS throughout the entire Union have with one voice, proclaimed the merits of this superbergur.

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